The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,279 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	For	Sailing.
P. M. S. MANILLA	4038	1000	S. D. Stallard	Marseilles	13th April
P. M. S. CANDIA	3911	700	H. Nicholl	Brindisi	14th "
P. M. S. GANGES	4164	800	S. Spurgeon	Marseilles	20th "
P. M. S. EUXINE	4232	800	W. D. Worcester	Brindisi	21st "
P. M. S. MALWA	4232	800	G. W. Rutherford	Marseilles	27th "
P. & O. S. S. SHALIMAR	2309	700	W. Wright	Brindisi	28th "
* SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	Brindisi	5th June
B. L. SHANNON	4139	800	C. R. Edwards	Marseilles	18th "
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	Brindisi	Tuesday 22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	Marseilles	29th "
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	Brindisi	5th June
B. L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4163	700	A. W. Adamson	Marseilles	12th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

‡‡ Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

[redacted] will be despatched [redacted] the dates:—April [redacted] slightly the

[redacted]

DO.
Handbooks
Usual Dis
Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	...	31st April 1888.
STURA	...	12th May 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Bazoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 19, 1888

AUSTRO - HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Boehringer	4,600	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesloh	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,300	350	25th April.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	2nd May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th April. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	25th Apl. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

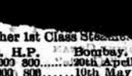
Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3600	400	30th Apr
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3500	400	15th May
S.S. EDEN HALL	T.H.S. Millard	3600	400	13th June

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. RUFFORD HALL	W. J. Moffat	4000	550	15th May
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A.B. McDougall	4100	500	to follow.
S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4100	500	26th June

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The RUFFORD HALL has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 31, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Red book for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th April, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 16th April, on arrival of Outward English Mails, calling at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Gwadur, Bahrein, Jask, Charbar, Pasni, and Bushab, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 16th April, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 13th April, at noon.
S.S. Kerbela 1978 ,, ...on or about 9th May.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

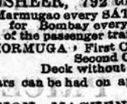
THE S.S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmugao every SATURDAY, at noon and MORMUGAO for Bombay every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., on arrival of the passenger train.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class ,,	7 8
Do.	Deck without diet ,,	1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, April 7, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
	G. Boothby	5009	500	19th April.
	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th ,,
	Laird	3544	480	31st ,,
	Russell	3357	480	16th June

TO MARSEILLES.

...rr	3380	480	5th May

...ANIA can book through to ...rseilles.)

...rgeon and Stewardess, and ...se Passengers.

...RAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

...NZIBAR DIRECT.

THE following approximate sailings of Steamer of H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar have been arranged :—

	Capt.	Tons.	
S.S. AVOCA	Kiffin	904	11th April,
S.S. SWOROSMAN	Dettleson.	720	18th ,,
S.S. MALACCA	Fergusson.	1420	1st May.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1 per box of 100	.....Rs. 3-8
,, ,,	No. 2 ,, ,,	..... ,, 3-4
,, ,,	No. 3 ,, ,,	..... ,, 3-0

TRICHER & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash Price.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw	per Box of 100	Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	,, 100	,, 1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	,, 100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw	,, 100	,, 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, BARREL SHAPE	,, 100	,, 2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100	,, 3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS,

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

A very useful home Xmas present.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

	Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt. per pkt.	1 6
KOUSANIE MIXTURE 2 ,, ,, ...	2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE 5 lb. catties per catty	6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. pkts., per pkt. ...	2 12
PEKOE, Finest in 2 ,, ...	3 0
HYSON, young (GREEN), 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, finest, 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN { in 1 lb. pkt. per pkt. ...	1 0
MIXTURE { in 2 ,, ...	2 0
*TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf tea, ... per lb.	0 10

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office, Bazaar-row.

THE VERY PERFECTION OF WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

SOFT AND MELLOW, PURE, DELICATE, AND WHOLESOME.

Rs. 22-8 Per Dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 5-10 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-12 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

TEAS, very choice, Indian, for friends at Home.

CHEROOTS, finest qualities, for self and friends.

CHUTNIES, much appreciated at Home.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

TRUNKS, BAGS, "HOMEWARD BOUND" PASSENGERS. PORTMANTEAUS!

THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA.
"ALL NEW GOODS."

12½ per cent. *CASH DISCOUNT.*

Our New Illustrated Catalogue by return post.

RUG STRAPS AND DECK CHAIRS, A GREAT VARIETY.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Canvas	27	0	to	36	0
BEST QUALITY, very durable ...	40	0	to	50	0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45	0	to	50	0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS, or Imperials	45	0	to	60	0
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus, self-closing	55	0	to	125	0
RAILWAY Portmanteaus, tan waterproof canvas	12	0	to	48	0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38	0	to	44	0
GLADSTONE or Expanding Bags	36	0	to	56	0
HIDE HAND or Carriage Bags	12	0	to	29	0
COURIER BAGS	10	0	to	14	0
WIDE OPENING Bags, best hide leather	20	0	to	29	0
LADIES' FITTED Toilet Bags	65	0	to	75	0
LADIES' MOROCCO Bags, sterling Silver fittings	100	0	to	175	0
GENT'S FITTED Bags	75	0	to	160	0
GENT'S SOLID Leather Dressing Cases	19	0	to	40	8
TAN or WHITE Bags, for soiled linen	5	12	to	8	0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE BAGS	6	8	to	20	0
TAN CANVAS HOLD-ALLS	24	0	to	27	0
TAN CANVAS KIT BAGS, very Roomy	12	8			
STEEL TRUNKS, very useful	17	0	to	28	0
The SHIKAR or HUNTING KIT BAG, SOLID OXHIDE, very Roomy	32	0	to	36	0

HOAR & CO., { TRUNK & BAG WAREHOUSE. } BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart,
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform	1 dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	,,	,,	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,,	,,	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	,,	,,	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	,,	,,	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	,,	,,	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	,,	,,	30
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	,,	,,	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	,,	,,	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	,,	,,	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	,,	,,	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	,,	,,	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
SHIRT MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PHILLIPS & CO., Limited.

WINE MERCHANTS.

LIGHT WINES AND REFRESHING BEVERAGES FOR THE HOT SEASON.

BEFORE PURCHASING elsewhere a trial is solicited, as each of the BRANDS which we offer has been carefully selected after repeated trials, and we are confident better value cannot be obtained in the Presidency.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

SPECIALITIES.

CLARETS.

FRENCH—DEJEUNER—A special importation, highly recommended, really sound, and of good body, fine Bouquet, moderate price ...per dozen Quarts 12 0

AUSTRALIAN—SPECIAL BRAND—A Wine specially selected for us, fully fermented, highly agreeable, and fit for the table at breakfast or dinner. No Wine can be compared to this for delicacy and body at the price we quote ...per dozen Quarts 12 0

ITALIAN—VINODA TAVOLO, a good Dinner Wine, light and agreeable, and used at good tables in Italy ...per dozen Quarts 14 8

CHIANTI—of Barone Ricasoli, first quality, can be strongly recommended to invalids ...per dozen Quarts 18 0

STILL WHITE WINES.

GERMAN—LAUBENHEIMER—one of the best cheap Wines produced in any country ...per dozen Quarts 19 0

ITALIAN—CAPRI G SCALA—a delicious wine ...per dozen Quarts 18 0

VERMOUTH CINZANO—a refreshing wine with Tonic properties ...per dozen Quarts 18 0

AUSTRALIAN—HOCK—pure natural Wine, unsurpassed in value ...per dozen Quarts 20 0

FRENCH—CHABLIS—possessing good body and bouquet ...per dozen Quarts 22 0

BARSAC—light with fine character ...per dozen Quarts 22 8

SAUTERNE—of full body and mellow flavour ... per dozen Quarts 29 8

SPARKLING WHITE WINE.

SAUMUR—A genuine dry Sparkling Wine—makes an exhilarating and pleasant "Cup" ... per dozen Quarts 36 0

PHILLIPS'
"IMPERIAL" FRUIT SYRUPS

ARE MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGES POSSESSING ALL THE PIQUANCY OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, but perfectly FREE FROM ALCOHOL,

And they relieve in a decidedly gratifying manner THIRST or DEPRESSION, these named are now available and only need to be tried to receive the APPROBATION of all and being INEXPENSIVE are within the reach of every one.

Absinth,	Maraschino,
Apple Punch	Noyeau,
Blackberry,	Orange Bitters,
Black Currant,	Orleans Plum,
Chartreuse,	Pine Apple,
Elderette,	Punch,
Gingerale,	Raspberry,
Ginger Brandy,	Red Currant,
Hops,	Scotch Toddy,
Lemon,	Shrub,
Lime Juice,	Spiced Ale,
Limetta,	Strawberry,

Tangerine Orange.
Single Bottle, Rs. 1-4.
Per dozen Assorted, Rs. 13-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., Limited.
Temple Manor, Cossip, [redacted] City, [redacted] Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.
HURJIMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in Indian and Fine Art Work, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Precious Stones and Brilliants, Indian Curios, &c., &c. Rich Cashmere Shawls, Persian Carpets, Foolkaries and other Indian stuffs for making purdahs and curtains. Prices below competition. Price lists free.

Address—
HURJIMULL & Co.,
RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	½ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	½ ,,

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

SEA AND OCEAN
RAPID NAVIGATION CO., LD.
PROSPECTUS.

THE object of this Company is to purchase the British Patent No. 3833 of 1887 of George Alfred DePenning for "Improvements in Steam Vessels."

These vessels are designed for great speed, to go 42 miles and upwards per hour, so as to be able easily to do 1,000 miles in the 24 hours, or in fact the voyage from Bombay to London and *vice versa* in 7 days.

It is intended to construct one vessel *first* in order of the great building yards of Great Britain, under a binding contract to complete the vessel within a year.

The Company is to be registered in London, with a Sterling Capital equal to the contracted and incidental cost of the *first* vessel. The Capital to be divided into 21 shares, without further liability.

The Subscribers in India, as the Promoters of the Company, will receive all shares for every Rs. 10 paid up, and will not be liable to any further payment.

Owing to the disadvantage of remitting to London from loss in Exchange, the number of Shares allotted to India is necessarily small; a few remaining shares, however, are still available.

The Inventor, George Alfred DePenning, being on his way to London now at the Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla, where he may be interviewed, and he will gladly give every information. A copy of the specifications and drawings may also be had from him on application.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE, Bhownugree Street, Surat.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Ports Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Arms Act, Penal Code, Survey Amendment Act, [illegible] Port Trust Act. Price 2.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

ANDERSON'S
ENGLISH OPERA AND COMEDY Co.
TO-NIGHT
NO PERFORMANCE.
COMPANY PLAY AT PAREL.
FRIDAY, 13TH APRIL, 1888.
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
SATURDAY, 14TH APRIL,
THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR
AND BURLESQUES
PRINCESS CHARMING.
NEW SONGS, LOCAL HITS, NEW DANCES.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE GREATER PART OF
"THE MESSIAH"
Will be performed at a CONCERT to be given in the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at o'clock

SOLOISTS.

Mrs. Watson. | Mr. Chisholm.
Mrs. Preston. | Mr. Thelenberg.
Mr Dixon. | Mr. Wyer.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. on and after MONDAY, the 9th instant.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3
Back Seats ..... Rs. 2

A few copies of the full scores of "The Messiah" may be bought at the Door on THURSDAY EVENING.

N.B.—There will be no afternoon repetition of this Performance.

B. THELENBURG,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

COMPTOIR D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN 1871.

ON and after MONDAY, the 16th instant, NEW CERTIFICATES for the Bonds sent for Renewal will be ISSUED to holders of our receipts.

Bombay, 12th April, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—The ADJOURNED QUARTERLY and ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m. and 3-15 p.m., respectively.

By order of the Chairman,
H WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation & Secy., to the Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 12th April, 1888.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.
NOTICE.

A LECTURE will be delivered in the above institution by FREDERICK CHAMBERS, Esq., Meteorological Reporter for Western India, "Recent advances in the Law of Storms," on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 5-0 p.m.

HIS EXCELLENCY REAR ADMIRAL SIR FREDERICK RICHARDS, K. C. B., R. N., Naval Commander-in-Chief, will preside.

Seats can be reserved on application the day previous to the Superintendent.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Hon. Sec., R. A. S. Home.

Bombay, 9th April, 1888.

WHY DON'T YOU SECURE YOUR PROPERTY

WHEN you can, by using Chubb's Patent Safes, Boxes, and Locks, so as to discourage Burglars on one hand and save the trouble of the Police Commissioner and his staff on the other, and also save the time and trouble of the Presidency Police Magistrates?

Apply to E. P. CHUBB,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE CHEAPEST OF ALL CHEAP WATCHES.

WHY pay Rs. 8 and As. 8 for an American notion when you can get

A REAL KEYLESS WATCH
with white enamel dial at
Rs. 8—ONLY—Rs. 8.

This Watch is supplied in good case with spare Mainspring and spare Glass with
ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE,
at
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, or POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KAIKHASHRO MUNCHERJEE HORMASJEE of Bombay, Parsee Landholder, has contracted to sell the hereditaments and premises particularly described at foot hereof.

All persons having any claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 20, Medows Street, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Fergusson Road, near Mahalaxmi Station, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the registered Sub-district of Colaba, containing by admeasurement 3,000 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under the following numbers, that is to say old No. 1b, new Nos. 12502, 12 Wa, and 289-B, the new survey Nos. 2-/10 and 2-/10, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the South by the property of the Estate, on or towards the East partly by the property of Jadhajee Hadajee, on or towards the West partly by the property of Ramchandra Dadajee, which said premises are at present vacant.—Dated this 11th day of April, 1888.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

A HANDSOME and light new cane-shaped LANDAU, with patent head, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

A fresh batch of neat and best quality double and single HARNESSES, also Lady's and Gentleman's riding SADDLES.

A fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best white Doeskin seated Lady's SADDLE, complete, with improved Balance strap and Victoria iron. Also best double Bridle complete.

A light and neat new Four DOG-CART, with lady's folding steps and a packet drawer by Windover, and a set of brass mounted Single Harness double harness for PONIES.

A pair of well matched CHESTNUT WALER MARES, very fast in harness, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

A handsome GREY ARAB HORSE, 15 hands high, a very good saddle horse, and fast in harness.

A handsome BAY WALER COB, very quiet to ride, and up to weight.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, GODOWNS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, ART OBJECTS, and in respect of all other INSURABLE RISKS on the most favourable terms. LOSS OR THE BURDENS and EXEMPTIONS thereof.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
" 1883	£365,156
" 1886	£450,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES and CIVIL service risks accepted at moderate premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and CHILDREN on very favourable terms.

LOAN DEBENTURES at 5 per cent.

REDUCTION in EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves climate annually or part-paid.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,073,299	5	1
1876	£3,155,490	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL,
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WRITTEN OFFERS will be received for the disposal of the undermentioned MACHINES. The condition of sale and delivery may be learnt by applying to the Manager of the Alexandra Mill, Chinchpoogly, where the Machines may also be seen at work:—

9 Platt's Flyer Throstles, 224 Spindles each, 22 in. staff, 2¼ in. distance, 2¼ in. lift, complete in good working order.

4. Platt's Twist Mules, 656 Spindles each, 1¼in. distance, 2 ends to a boss, complete in good working order.

E. D. SASSOON AND Co.

ANY PERSON having any Claims against the Estate of the late Lieut. D. W. FARQUHAR, Royal Artillery, who died at Neemuch, on the 6th April, are requested to communicate with the President of the Committee of Adjustment, before the 10th May 1888, after which date no Claims will be considered.

W. L. HUTCHINSON, Major R.A.,
Officer Commanding R. A., Neemuch, and President Committee of Adjustment.
Neemuch, April 7, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the works of STONE, SAND, and EARTH FILLING at Mahaluxmi Battery, of which full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders, which must be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon, the 13th April, accompanied by Rs. 500, earnest money.

3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 2nd April, 1888.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORE HOTEL in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

THE *BEST ARTICLES* from the best English Periodicals are reproduced every month in the

LITERARY ALBUM.

It Contains subjects, useful and instructive, pleasing and interesting to ALL GENERAL READERS.

Which is the BEST Periodical in India?—
THE "LITERARY ALBUM."
WHY?—Because it Contains BEST ARTICLES SELECTED from all the English Periodicals.
Which is the CHEAPEST PERIODICAL?—
THE "LITERARY ALBUM."
WHY?—Because it gives Matters NOT TO BE FOUND in any single Periodical, whatever its price.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 3; Including Postage, Rs. 3-6. Specimen Copy for half anna for Postage.

Apply to the MANAGER, "Literary Album," care of RIPON PRINTING PRESS, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
STILTON CHEESE.
In excellent condition
Rs. 1-2-0 per lb. on cut
Rs. 1-0-0 per lb. for whole,
weighing 10 to 13 lb.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which act on various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily op n again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the
last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the
Proprietors,
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is scarcely to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON
(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society)
270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark

W at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in ".

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage 1 anna.

INSURANCES.

REDUCTION OF RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has substantially reduced its Rates for India under certain Forms of Assurance, and all those holding Policies where the sums assured and premiums are payable in one uniform currency will get the benefit of the reduction.

Copies of the Prospectus containing the New Rates, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, &c., may be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

INVESTED FUNDS exceed ... £6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME exceed ... £ 900,000

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart. F. R. S., *President.*
James Alexander, Esq. — Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq. — Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. — Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P. — Sir Anthony De Rothschild Bart.
Samuel Gurney, Esq. — Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild.
James Helme, Esq. — Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoake, Esq. — Thomas Charles Smith, Esq
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart. — Sampson Lucas, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. De Rothschild, Esq., M. P.
Robert Lewis—*Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum required under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON &Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often deter happiness therein; it also treats on the cause of premature decline, loss of manhood, nervous debility, lassitude, shyness, incapacity for study or business, distaste for society, and the numberless infirmities resulting from youthful errors or excesses of adult life, together with the highly successful and thoroughly safe mode of treatment, whereby sufferers may speedily be restored to health and happiness.—Lewis, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.
MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling wate or milk. Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

A NEW DRESS FOR SIXPENCE.

A Glasgow lady having a dress long since discarded on account of its faded appearance, was persuaded by a friend to try a packet of the celebrated DIAMOND DYES. To her surprise and delight, she found, after having dyed her dress, that she had a garment fully equal to new at the small cost of sixpence. Finding it so simple to use with such satisfactory results, she was induced to dye other articles—such as coats, stockings, ribbons, feathers, children's garments, &c.—and so she replenished the family wardrobe at a very slight expense. The economical housewife can save many pounds a year.

BY USING THE
DIAMOND DYES.

They are so simple a Child could use them.

Each packet will colour from one to 6 pounds of goods, according to depth of shade. All colours warranted fast and durable, and entirely different and superior to all other dyes. Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and other dark and rich colours so much desired by all, but hitherto not obtainable of good quality, can now be procured by using the DIAMOND DYES, which are to be obtained of all chemists. Large sized packet, sixpence. A beautiful Sample Card, showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions can be obtained free of charge from any chemist. Proprietors, WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, 1 & 2, Australian Avenue, London, E. C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, POONAH, and BYCULLA.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND,
EXPORT AGENTS,
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.
And all the London Whole ale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENTS FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate he circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1885. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian house. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Brownes is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co. Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s 6d., and 11s each. None genuine unless the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the [illegible] of Rukhmabai against the injustice which would be involved in her being [illegible] execution of a decree pronounced by the Bombay in a suit brought against her by the restitution of conjugal rights, the which those "rights as a matter of fact have been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly ing disobedience to a decree based law by the penalty of imprisonment which is entirely unknown to that British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited [illegible] forth above and may be sent to the to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists in small tins.

NEW YEAR
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.

Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
1873.

Price Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition,
and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breast pocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST, a great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, six half-pint bottles of Tinctures, a Graduated Frenchier Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Gutta-percha, and all other requisites suitable for gentlemen owners of no less, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March
and 25th July, 1884, respectively
Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 Anna
At *Bombay Gazette Office*, Rampart-row.

NEW STATIONERY
CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7 8	
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7 0	
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo	7 0	
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	„
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick	5 0	„
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	„
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1 8	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per 1000.
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7 8	
IMPERIAL TREASURY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 10th :—Peveril (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday :—Ardbeg (s), from Penarth ; and Queen of England (barque), Bangkok.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 10th :—Scottish Dale (ship), for Rangoon. Yesterday :—Hindoo (s), for Coast and Cutch Mandvie ; Twickenham (s), Torrodel Anunziata ; and Penthe-selia (s), Rangoon.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES IN THE TOWN HALL.—The annual distribution of prizes to the Bombay Volunteers will take place to-morrow evening at the Town Hall, Brigadier-General Heathcote, C.B., presiding. As usual, there will be no invitations issued to the general public. All who are interested in the Volunteer movement, we are requested to say, will be welcome. The arrangements will be the same as those of last year, and the Volunteer Band will be in attendance during the evening.

THEFT OF BEDS.—Rama Kerroo, who had been previously convicted, was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, upon three separate charges of theft of three beds, valued Rs. 1-12, the property of Gungaram Bapoo and two other labourers living in DeLisle Road and Parel. The accused, at about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, was seen by a policeman carrying away three beds. On being questioned by the policeman as to how he became possessed of them, he dropped them and endeavoured to escape. It was subsequently found that the beds belonged to the complainants. Prisoner was sentenced to a term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT UNDER PROVOCATION.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, John Shaw, a steward of the s. s. Rector, charged Mr. Turnbull, the second officer of the same ship, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with assaulting him on the high seas. Shaw stated that on the 29th of February, while the ship was in the Red Sea, he was attending the officers who were at breakfast when Mr. Turnbull found fault with the bread, and then when he tried to explain matters struck him. In defence Mr. Turnbull denied having assaulted the steward. He admitted having found fault with the bread and spoke to Shaw about it, who became insolent. He put him out of the cabin, as he had threatened to stick him with a knife. His worship discharged the case, as he was inclined to believe that the assault was committed under provocation and Shaw could not explain the delay which occurred before he preferred the charge. The ship came to Bombay on the 12th ultimo, and the proceedings were not commenced till a week ago. If there had not been that provocation his worship said he would have inflicted a fine.

PARSI [illegible]-PLAYERS.—One of the chief attractions of the Ripon Club, which has been established by the leading Parsis of Bombay, is the annual billiard tournament, which is played by some of the members, a silver cup being presented to the winner at the annual dinner, which is held to celebrate the presentation. There were 33 competitors, and during the last two months they tried their hands with more or less dexterity. The final result lay between Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel and Dr. N. R. Umrigar, and on Tuesday evening the former gentleman, who is also a well-known cricketer, won the game. Mr. Patel exhibited rare form in some of the ties, having finished two games of 270 within an hour, and in one tie he put together 124 points in 15 minutes with two breaks of 30 and 25. As the play drew to a close there was great excitement, and Mr. Patel was frequently cheered by the members present, having won the tournament prize by 42 points. On Monday evening next, there will be a dinner at the club, when the Hon. Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta will preside, and present a silver cup and tray to the winner.

CHOLERA AT ATGAUM.

WE hear that the outbreak of cholera at Atgaum has abated. Prompt measures were taken for the relief of the villagers, who formed the bulk of the sufferers, by the efforts of the authorities being especially directed to afford a good supply of water. To this end the G. I. P. Railway authorities gave all the assistance in their power by conveying by rail, in tanks, water from Egutpoora. The abatement in the outbreak is not a little due to this commendable action of the railway company. There has been very few deaths during the week.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the members and subscribers of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution was held on the 11th instant, at the school rooms, Albert Hall, Esplanade, to alter portion of rule 12, which was as follows :—There shall be a governing body or board of directors of the said Institution to be appointed by and from its members. The said board shall consist of not more than six (6) members, and they shall be at liberty to elect from among their own body the president, secretary, and treasurer, respectively, of the said Institution.

Amongst others there were present Messrs. C. M. Cursetjee, the President, D. F. Cama, Vice-President, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, C.I.E., Miss Manekjee Cursetjee, Messrs. K. R. Cama, and K. R. Colah. Mr. C. M. Cursetjee took the chair.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Jemsetjee Cursetjee Cama, then read the advertisement convening the meeting.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, C.I.E., proposed "That rule 12 be altered by substituting the word twelve and figure 12 for the word six and figure 6," so as to make portion of such rule which runs as follows : "The said board shall consist of not more than six members," read "The said board shall consist of not more than twelve (12) members." Mr. K R. Colah seconded the proposition, which was declared unanimously carried.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other applications were heard :—

RE SULLAMAN HASDAN.—Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of Messrs. Forbes and Company, moved for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not serve his creditors with notices and proceed with the hearing, and also deposit his books with the Official Assignee, or in the alternative why his petition should not be set down for hearing. Insolvent became bankrupt on the 6th July last, and filed his schedule a month later, with liabilities amounting to Rs. 19,474, his assets being no more than Rs. 680. Messrs. Forbes and Company hold a decree against him for Rs. 7,228. Insolvent had been put in jail in execution of a decree, but was liberated on the occasion of the Queen-Empress's Jubilee in February last, since when he had done nothing to prosecute the matter of his insolvency. It would be proved at the hearing that insolvent had fraudulently procured advances of money from the learned counsel's clients. His lordship granted a rule as applied for.

RE LALLUBHAI NARAYEN.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE AMIRCHUND LALLJEE.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of a creditor, applied for the adjournment of the hearing for a month, as his client had not been able to go through the account books deposited by the insolvent with the Official Assignee. Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, opposed the application, and after some discussion his lordship fixed the hearing peremptorily for the 13th June next. Insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order meanwhile.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Admiralty suits for re-hearing.

5-86—Chalk, W and S—J A Shepherd and another vs The steamship Celerity—Little, S, F & N.

6-86—Lita [illegible]S, F and N—Hajibhoy Lallji and others vs. [illegible] steamship Shastri and another—Chalk, W and S.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

16-87—Pestonji and R—Mulji Geega and others vs Pootlibai and another—Mulji, B B.

17-87—Payne, G and S—Devibai, widow vs Jara Hegady Narron—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

151-87—Khunderao, M—Gungavishnu Shrikisondas vs Moreshwar Bapuji Meghiste—Macfarlane, E and H—Part heard.

259-87—Pestonji and R—Pranjiwandas Samuldas and another vs Govind Ramji—Bomanji and H—Part heard.

339-86—Craigie, L and C—Kesowji Damodher Jairam vs Khimji Jairam—Little, S. F and N—For argument of the preliminary issue.

295-29,774 of 87—Jefferson, B and D—Currumchand Premchand vs The M M Mody & Co—Pestonji and R—(S C C suit).

451-87—Janardhan G—Vinayak Jankidas vs Anundrao Balaji and others—Mirza, H K, J C Cama, and in person.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THEFT OF POSTAL ORDERS AND STAMPS.

YESTERDAY, at the second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the trial of Baburao Luxmon, a delivery clerk at the Mazagon Post Office, was resumed before the hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the same common jury. The prisoner was charged with stealing postal orders and postal stamps, with criminal misappropriation of them, and with secreting them. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution ; and the hon. Mr. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Dixit, appeared for the defence.

Shivram Cassinath, head clerk in the Mazagon Post Office, was further examined for the prosecution, and corroborated the evidence of the Post Master.

Mahadoo Gopal, a first-class postal peon in the Mazagon Post Office, said that, on the 18th February last, the first thing he saw was the envelope found in the pocket of the accused. It contained stamps and postal orders. The Post Master said, "Show me what else you have got." The accused put his hand into his pocket and produced the stamps. Witness saw the English writing on the postal orders. The matter was eventually placed before the Presidency Post Master. Witness bore the accused no ill-will, and did not know him before he joined the Mazagon office on the 14th February last.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta : In answer to the Post Master, the accused said he had the stamp with him. On being pressed as to what else he had got, the accused said he would produce all that he had, and he then took out the envelope containing the postal stamps and postal orders. What I stated before the magistrate is what actually took place. I saw the Post Master take out from the accused's drawer a three-anna stamp ; but I do not remember if it was an obliterated stamp. It was lying under a cartridge paper.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner in answer to the Judge said the obliterated stamp was not found in his cupboard.

The Judge : Have you anything to say why the Post Master, the head clerk, and postal peon should give evidence that the cover was found in your pocket if it was not ?

Prisoner : They falsely state that out of enmity against me.

The Judge : Do you wish to state anything else to the Court.

Prisoner : No.

Mr. Kirkpatrick summed up the evidence for the prosecution, remarking that it was a case of great public importance, since all of them were interested in seeing that the duties of the Post Office were honestly and honourably discharged by all official connected with it.

Mr. Mehta said there was absolutely no evidence regarding the three-anna stamps.

His lordship was of opinion that that was so, and he would, in summing up the case, direct the jury to throw out of their consideration the charge regarding those stamps.

Mr. Mehta then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, dwelling at length upon what he contended were discrepancies between the statements made by the principal witnesses before the committing magistrate and in this Court. It was not possible, said the learned counsel, to reconcile the circumstances out of which the discrepancies arose ; and the story was improbable upon the face of it. The witnesses were no doubt agreed as to the central story, because that was the result of pre-concert and pre-arrangement between them ; but when they were questioned about the particulars, to which their attention had not been drawn pointedly, a series of discrepancies was apparent in the evidence. Mr. Mehta fully agreed with the learned counsel for the prosecution as to the great public importance of the case ; but it was to be remembered that the prospects and liberty of an old public servant in the position of the accused were of equal importance, and that therefore the evidence should receive all the careful attention which the jury could bestow upon the case. There was one circumstance which the ingenuity of the learned counsel for the prosecution had failed to explain away. The jemadar of post peons was not present in the office at 1 p. m., according to the other evidence in the case, when the three-anna stamp was found, and did not come to the office until some hours later. Yet, both in his evidence before the magistrate and in this court, he had falsely stated that he saw the Post Master draw out a three-anna stamp from the prisoner's drawer. If this man's statement was true, the evidence of the other witnesses was false, and *vice versa*. The whole thing was a hopeless jumble, a hopeless entanglement of discrepancies and falsehoods. If the jury came to the conclusion that this statement of the jemadar was false, the learned counsel asked them to throw out the whole of his evidence as unreliable. This result would naturally [illegible] another, and the jury were asked to discard the case for the prosecution which ill-will and animosity towards a new-comer had bolstered up.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said the theory of the defence was that the Post Office employés had, for some reason which was not disclosed and about which there was no evidence, conspired to get the accused convicted. Had there been any evidence regarding quarrels that might have arisen between the men, it would have lent force to the argument. At the same time, his lordship must tell the jury that, within his experience, false charges had been got up against persons and sought to be supported by false evidence. It was for the jury to decide upon the evidence whether the story for the prosecution was true or false.

The jury, after half an hour's consultation, returned a verdict of not guilty by a majority of seven against two. His lordship agreed with the majority, and the prisoner was discharged. The Court adjourned until to-day (Thursday).

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday the 28th of March, 1888, ultimo, at 5-30 p.m. The following members were present :—

Vice-President in the chair—Mr. Khursetji Rustomji Cama.

Members of Council—Messrs. J. Gerson da Cunha, Jivanji Jamsetji Modi, Sitaram Vishnu Sukthankar, Purushottam Balkrishna Joshi and Mansukhlal Hiralal Nazar. Secretaries—Messrs. Basil Scott and John De Cunha. Curator of the Museum—Mr. H. M. Phipson. Members—Reverend J. E. Abbott and Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, D. A. D'Monte, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, R. W. Liebschwager and H. W. deB. Prescott.

The election of the following new members was announced :—Ordinary members—Alexander Cumine, C. S., Settlement Officer, Rutnagherry ; E. J. Kitts, B.O.S., M.R.A.S, Aligarh; Babajee Gopal, Architect and Surveyor, Chowpatty, Bombay. Honorary members—Professor Julius Lippert, Ph. D., Smichon, near Prague, Bohemia, Austria ; Mr. Francis Pulszky, Inspector General of Museum and Library in Hungary, Hungary.

The following donations were announced and thanks voted to the donors. To the Museum :—From Mr. Joseph Malcolm, of Bushire, Persian Gulf, a coffin (containing a skeleton) dug out from his grounds at Bushire. From Captain H. B. Ferris, Assistant Political Agent, Kattiawar, a quantity of old silver coins. To the Library :—From H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavanagar "Prachin Sodhsangrah," Part I., from Mr. Darab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana, B. A., "Next-of-Kin Marriages in Old Iran," and from Mr. Kedarnath Basu Khazra (Murshidabad) Bengal, "Hindu Civilization in Ancient America."

An interesting paper by Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Gunthorpe "On the Bhonde Koomars" was then read. The writer gave an account of the origin, manners, customs, and legends of this wandering tribe of potters.

In the discussion that followed on the paper, Mr. Purushottam Balkrishna Joshi said that he considered the word "Koomar" a misnomer. It ought to be "Kumbhar" and not "Koomar." He also contended that the Bhonde Khumbars were of Mahratta and not of Gujerati origin. After some remarks from Messrs. Jivanji Jamsetji Modi and John De Cunha, thanks were voted to Lieutenant-Colonel Gunthorpe, and the meeting terminated.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10th April, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·772
Temperature of the Air	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point	73·6
Relative humidity of Air	·761
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	76·3
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, NNE, W, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	307

*From midnight to midnight.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refreshment to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. For Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, Sir Henry Morland being called to occupy the chair, in the absence, through illness, of Mr. Dosabhoy Framji. The other members present were Dr. Waters, Colonel Merewether, Sir Frank Souter, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. Ragunath N. Khote, Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banaji, and Javerilal Umiashankar.

WIDENING OF CHURCH GATE STREET.

The Council considered the following letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner proposing the improvement of Church Gate Street, so as to allow of its being widened to seventy-five feet :—I have the honour to forward a tracing showing the line I propose to adopt as the future line of Church Gate Street, and to request the approval of the Town Council and the Corporation to it. Under ordinary circumstances, it would be unnecessary for me to refer this matter for the approval of the Corporation, as the Commissioner has power on his own authority to lay down the street improvement line. But under the Act, section 287, improvements to cost over Rs. 5,000 require the sanction of the Corporation, and as the greater part of this scheme will be paid for in after years as houses are re-built, I think it better to lay it before the Corporation at once, owing to a building application having been received, which must be dealt with, so far as the set-back is concerned, according to the width to be fixed. Church Gate Street is the only direct entrance into the business centre of the Fort, and its present width, with only about 30 feet of carriage way, is altogether insufficient for the traffic. To the east of Cowasji Patell Street, it widens opposite the Cathedral to seventy-five feet, and this width undoubtedly should be maintained throughout its length, the boundary of the northern side of the street being in a straight line from the Elphinstone Circle to Hornby Row. The whole area to be acquired by this proposal is 1,378 square yards. The last rate paid in this street in 1883 was Rs. 60. This would make the cost Rs. 82,680 ; but as the land will only be taken up by degrees as houses are rebuilt, it is probable that the entire cost of the scheme might become more, if the value of land continues to rise. Considering the very important position of Church Gate Street, both with reference to the ordinary daily traffic, and as the main street leading to the Town Hall, I am certain that no consideration of expense should prevent the Corporation from passing a resolution approving of this proposal, because without it the Elphinstone Circle, on which so much has been spent, and the Hornby Row with its grand proportions, are left with nothing but a mere lane as a means of communication. The expenditure will, of course, not be required at once, or in full for many years to come ; but sooner or later, all the houses will require re-building.

The recommendation of the Commissioner was approved of on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.

GRANT FOR FEMALE MEDICAL EDUCATION.

An application had been made for a grant-in-aid towards female medical education, and in that connection, a memorandum was submitted from the Principal of the Grant Medical College, explaining the reasons why it was desirable to establish scholarships. On the motion of Dr. Cowasji, seconded by Dr. Waters, the Council recommended a grant of Rs. 80 per month, commencing from the year 1,888-89.

SUPPLY OF STONE-WARE PIPES.

The Council sanctioned the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, as agents of Messrs. Doulton and Co. for the supply of Doulton's best London made stoneware pipes required for the Queen's Road and Girgaum District Sewerage Works, at schedule rates aggregating Rs. 1,81,505.

Then Council them adjourned.

BENGAL.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 31st March was 235 against 242 and 251 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 12. There were 65 deaths from cholera against 70 and 74 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is less than the average of the past quinquenium by 27. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 59 and 15, respectively, against 67 and 10 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·3 per mille per annum against 34·8 the mean of the last five years.

MADRAS.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A carriage accident occurred on Saturday night on the Esplanade Road. Captain Tufnell, Mr. C. E. Wallis, and Mr. J. O. Crawford were driving in a mail phaeton drawn by a pair of horses along the Esplanade Road, about 7 o'clock, when a jutka, which was being driven along the road leading from the Fort to the Broadway, came into violent contact with the waggonette at the junction of the two roads, smashing the waggonette's front wheels into bits. The jutka sustained no damage. The three gentlemen jumped or where thrown out, but they were not hurt. The jutkawallah, who was to blame for the accident, as he was driving furiously along the road without lights, received some rather severe injuries to his left leg, and was conveyed to the General Hospital for treatment. He will be charged before one of the Town Presidency Magistrates for rash driving when he is discharged from the Hospital. Colonel Weldon and Inspector Simpson were witnesses of the accident.—*Mail*.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PONDICHERRY.—Monseigneur Lacurnan, Archbishop of Pondicherry, left India on Tuesday by the Messageries steamer for France. He has been suffering, for some time past, from a malady in the eyes, and he goes to Paris for the purpose of undergoing an operation. It is sincerely hoped that he will recover his vision, and return to India in renewed health and vigour. French India can ill afford to lose so good a man. A thorough educationalist of advanced opinions, devoted to missionary work, and intimately acquainted with the various creeds and peculiarities of the people throughout India, he is universally beloved.—*Mail*.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A SIGNALLER.—A singnaller named Appaw Row, of the Kalastri station, died suddenly at the Railway station, under the following circumstances. It appears that the man was suffering from a cough for some time, and on the night of the 26th March went out with the present Station Master of the Kalastri Station to a Brahmin hotel, and there partook of meals at 8 o'clock, consisting of dholl, pepper-water, rice, mango chutney, and butter milk. After partaking of the meal they both returned back to the Station, when the signaller said he felt unwell. Shortly afterwards he vomited several times, became exhausted, and died at one the following morning. The Hospital Assistant was sent for, but on arrival found the man dead. The District Traffic Superintendent, being informed of the circumstance and suspecting foul play, telegraphed to the Police authorities to have the body exhumed. The entrails have been forwarded to the Chemical examiner at Madras for examination.—*Times*.

EXPERIMENTAL TOBACCO CULTIVATION.—In December 1886 Mr. E. L. Shubric furnished to the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, for experimental cultivation, a packet of Sumatra tobacco seed. It was distributed for trial to the Collectors of the Godavery, Kistna, Trichinopoly and Madura districts. The seeds were sown on lands on which tobacco is usually cultivated but, though every care was taken and the lands were manured and irrigated, the seeds did not germinate at all, except in two cases. In the village of Inavilli, in the Amalapur taluk, Godavery district, a thousand plants came up but nine hundred of them withered soon after, and the remainder are not in good condition. In the Madura farm a few seedlings came up, but they died a few days after, though they were sheltered from the heat of the sun. A second trial was made and some seeds were sown on the 5th November last. A few seeds have germinated, and the seedlings are in the nursery. The experiments have so far been diffuse, but the Board of Revenue says that this is not strange as the seeds are reported to have lost their vitality.—*Ibid*.

PROPOSED ERECTION OF A CHURCH AT WHITEFIELD.—An interesting incident in the life of the settlement took place on Tuesday evening, the 3rd instant. Pensioned conductor Gage, of Hunsur, having presented the association with Rs. 500 towards the cost of building a Church at Whitefield, the Association added to the amount a sum of nearly Rs. 500, collected from its members for a memorial to the late Rev. Dr. Bower, and requested the President to lay the foundation stone during the Easter vacation. The Association decided that the Church should be open to all denominations of Christians, that it should be built according to a plan furnished by Mr. Lewis, of the Consulting Architect's Office, and that it should be called the Gage Bower Memorial Church. The building will be constructed of dressed stone quarried close by, with a roofing of the German Mission tiles. On Tuesday evening, at half past five o'clock, the population, about a hundred in number, with Mr. Saunsman, Vice President, and Mr. Pedrom, the Honorary Secretary of the Association at Bangalore, assembled on the site to witness the interesting ceremony.—*Mail*.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and being, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Definitely warranted. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Crookes and Co., Bombay.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND CORESTS.

THE Indian Government, greatly daring, is beginning to evince a lively interest in corsets. A gentleman who has apparently devoted his life to the study of the artificial requirements of the female form divine, applied at the Indian Section of the Kensington Exhibition for a fibre which should take the place of whalebone in corset-making, and seems to have gone into ecstasies when shown the fibre taken from the leaves of the *Caryota urens*, known in Bombay as the Hill palm and to all travellers in Bengal and Burma from the beauty which its tall, smooth, ringed stem and spreading crown lend to the landscape. A council of war was forthwith held, and some one suggested that if the fibre were to be sewn in bands into the fabric of the corset "the desired object" would be obtained. There is so much delicacy about this Government phraseology that even the most fastidious female could scarcely find room to object. At all events the ingenious manufacturer went off with a bundle of *salops*, and in a few days exhibited a sample of the new patent corset bunds, "expressing his utmost confidence that if he could procure a continuous supply of the fibre a large trade might be done." "These facts," say the Government of India in a half-apologetic tone, "are alluded to in the hope of awakening interest in an Indian fibre that has been much neglected." From the point of view of the tourist and the traveller with an eye to natural beauty, this awakened interest may not be an altogether unmixed blessing : a palm leaf will no longer be to them a simple palm leaf, but will contain, as Professor Tyndall would say, "all the promise and potency" of a fashionable corset ; yet it would be perilous to grumble.—*Pioneer*.

FRAUDS IN THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT AT KARACHI.

VALENTINE CHARLES ALIMO, late Accountant and Cashier of the Indo-European Telegraph Department at Karachi, was brought up on remand on Tuesday week before Mr. Gibbons, City Magistrate, on a charge of embezzling and criminally misappropriating several sums of money. Mr. B. T. Finch, Director of the Persian Gulf Telegraph, stated that the accused has for the past seven years been connected with the Department as an Accountant and Cashier here, and that it was part of his duty as such to receive cheques and money-orders payable to the Department from any outsiders and to enter the same in his cash book. That it was also part of accused's duty to make remittances to, and receive payments from, the several out stations on the line, all of which had to be checked with a monthly statement of account embracing all these monthly statements for the information of the Examiner. It was shown that on the 10th June 1886, a remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 1,264-5-2 was re-reived by the accused from the Commandment of the Marine Battalion, Bombay, for pay, batta, &c., of the detachment of the Regiment stationed at Jask for the month of May, 1886, which was cashed, and the amount thereof received by the accused, but which he did not enter in his cash-book, but an entry appears on a separate slip made out after the cash-book had been closed and balanced for the month, showing that the sum had been paid by the accused to the Superintendent of Stores, which was false. In the account sent to the Examiner the above amount is shown as included in the abstract of cash disbursements under Transfer Gulf Section against Director's Office as having been remitted to Fao, and again in the abstract of cash receipts under the same head against Fao Station and in the account current of the clerk in charge of the Fao Station, the sum is interpolated by the accused on the debit side under cash remitted from the office, but which had not been done, the entries being false and made for the purpose of facilitating the misappropriation of the above sum. It was further shown that on the 7th July, 1887, a cheque for Rs. 1,000 was paid into the office by the Executive Engineer, but it was not entered by the accused in his cash-book, being cashed by him through the office peon and likewise misappropriated. It also appeared that accused has been in the habit of making false entries in the monthly statements submitted by several out-stations for the month of July last, which were intended to show that certain sums of money had been paid by accused here on account of the different stations aggregating Rs. 1,060-0-3, by which it would appear that the cash balances at those stations were larger by that sum than they actually were, a means which he had recourse to deceive the Examiner. Other false entries were shown as having been made in the compiled account for the month of July, and the cash balances shown by the following stations in the monthly account current on the 31st October last and in statements of actual cash are found to be less than the corresponding cash balances entered in the office abstract prepared by the accused and sent to the Examiner, in which the following deficits appear :—Omara, Rs. 1,000 ; Gwadur, Rs. 1,000 ; Charbar, Rs. 1,000 ; Jask, Rs. 1,148 ; Bushire, Rs. 1,364-8 ; Fao, Rs. 1,868 ; total Rs. 7,375-8. The closing balances in the monthly cash account current of the stations have been corrected apparently only within the past few days, in some cases by altering figures and in others by scoring them out. After some further evidance the further hearing of the case has been adjourned to the 26th instant, the prisoner being remanded to jail.

THE MADRAS TRAGEDY.

AT the adjourned inquest held on the body of the late Mr. Carlo Bartoli, the Cashier of the Madras Railway Company, by Mr. H. A. Secluna, the Deputy Coroner of Madras, at the Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, the following further evidence was recorded :—

Mr. Albert William Darke, sworn, said :—I am Acting Deputy Traffic Manager, Madras Railway Company. I have known deceased Carlo Bartoli for the past 15 or 16 years. I am not aware that he suffered from any bad health during that time, but last Wednesday morning he came into my office at about 10-30 a.m., took a seat but scarcely spoke. He got up, and walked up and down. I asked him to sit down and have a chat. He then sat down and asked for Mr. Moss. I told him he was away. I asked him how he had enjoyed himself at Calicut, as I knew he had been there during the holidays. His reply I did not catch. He murmured. He scarcely answered to some further remarks I made. His manner seemed so strange. I looked into his face ; he seemed paler than usual, with an anxious expression of countenance and was evidently much excited and angry. I said : "You are not so cheerful as usual." He replied : "We cannot be always so." Then I said : "You are not well ?" He said : "No." I asked him : "What is the matter with you ?" He put his hand to the back of his head saying, "The sun was very hot in Calicut, and I think it has affected me here" (at the back of his head). He said he had taken no advice. He again got up and walked about absently. I then got up and went up to him when he said he would leave and after shaking hands with me he did so. His manner appeared to me very strange. He was on his way from home to office, and left the impression on my mind, from his angry, excited mood, that he had been quarrelling. I did not see him alive again. I may say that for the hundreds of times I have seen him he never appeared in such an angry, excited mood. When I saw him leaving from Calicut he appeared very cheerful and in his usual spirits.

Vurdarajulu, affirmed, said :—I am Police Constable No. 775 of the G. Division. Yesterday about half-past 12 o'clock, while at my station, one Ponnen came and informed me that the body of a gentleman, who had stabbed a lady on the night of Thursday, was floating in the Spur Tank. I went there at once, and saw the head of a European gentleman floating in the water about 25 feet from the shore. I sent the man who had informed me and one Perumal into the water and had the body brought ashore. The fingers were contracted, but nothing was grasped in the hand.

At this stage of the enquiry the foreman of the jury Mr. F. D. Bird, informed the Deputy Coroner that the jury did not consider any further evidence necessary as what had already been stated in evidence was quite sufficient to enable them to find a verdict. The following verdict was then returned, *viz* :—"That the death of the deceased was caused by drowning in the Spur Tank while in a state of temporary insanity."

The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Bartoli is recovering.—*Madras Mail*.

BURMA.

SERIOUS DROWNING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday (31st ult.) last a boat belonging to the ship Principality was sent as usual ashore to bring off coolies who are employed to work aboard during the day, on the boat returning to the vessel and coming alongside the gang way ladder, the coolies, it would appear, arose *en masse* when the boat capsized—resulting in the loss of five lives, as far as can be ascertained ; the ship's crew belonging to the boat were all saved.—*Rangoon Times*.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE POLITE LETTER WRITER.

Truth recently published a specimen of some modern "Shuckburgh Correspondence." Here is some ancient "correspondence" of the same family, which is too good not to be reproduced :—

28th October, 1839.

Lady Seymour presents her compliments to Lady Shuckburgh, and would be obliged to her for the character of Mary Shadnear, who states she has lived with Lady Shuckburgh twelve months. Can she cook plain dishes well and make bread, and is she honest, sober, willing, cleanly, and good tempered ? Lady Seymour would also like to know the reason she leaves Lady Shuckburgh's establishment. Direct, under cover, to Lord Seymour, M. P., Marden, Bradley, Wilts.

Lady Shuckburgh presents her compliments to Lady Seymour. Her ladyship's note, dated October 28, only reached her yesterday, November 3. Lady Shuckburgh was unacquainted with the name of the kitchenmaid until mentioned by Lady Seymour. As it is her custom neither to apply for or give characters to any of the under-servants—this being always done by her housekeeper (Mrs. Coach), and this was well known to the young woman—therefore, Lady Shuckburgh is surprised at her referring any lady to her for an answer. Lady Shuckburgh keeping a professed cook as well as housekeeper in her establishment, it is not very probable she should know anything of the abilities or merits of her under-servants. She is, therefore, unable to reply to Lady Seymour's note. Lady Shuckburgh cannot imagine Mary Shadnear to be capable of cooking anything except for the servant's hall.

Lady Seymour presents her compliments to Lady Shuckburgh, and begs she will order her housekeeper (Mrs. Posch) to send the girl's character, otherwise another young woman will be sought elsewhere, as Lady Seymour's children cannot go without their dinner because Lady Shuckburgh keeping a professed cook and housekeeper thinks a knowledge of the details of her own establishment beneath her notice. Lady Seymour understands, however, from Mary Shadnear that, in addition to her other talents, she was actually capable of dressing food for the little Shuckburghs to partake of when hungry.

Here follows a drawing of a round table with several small Shuckburgh's sitting thereat, bolting mutton-chops cooked by Mary Shadnear.]

From Lady Shuckburgh's housekeeper to Lady Seymour.

Madam,—Lady Shuckburgh has directed me to inform your ladyship that she declines answering your letter, the vulgarity of which she thinks beneath contempt ; and although it may be characteristic of the Sheridans to be vulgar, coarse, and witty, it is not that of a lady, unless "in a garret born and in a kitchen bred." Mary Shadnear informs me that your ladyship does not keep either a cook or housekeeper, and that you only want a girl who can cook a mutton chop. If so, I apprehend that Mary Shadnear or any other scullion will be found fully competent for the establishment of the Queen of Beauty.—I am, madam, your ladyship's obedient servant, Elizabeth Coach, and not Poach, as you choose to call me.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE AND HIS DETRACTORS.

A PROMINENT physician residing at Stettin had received from Sir Morell Mackenzie the following letter, dated Charlottenburg, March 19 :—

It would be impossible to correct the countless untruths that have been propagated concerning me, still less to reply to all the letters which I receive. As, however, you have been good enough to take up my cause, I must make an exception in your case, and tell you that what you have heard regarding my conduct at the operation of tracheotomy is entirely untrue. I controlled during this operation the pulse of the Crown Prince, and was, I believe, the first of Dr. Brammann's colleagues who congratulated him upon the accomplishment of his task. As the operation was carried out at my own urgent request, it is, I think, self-evident that I cannot have made a remark tending to depreciate its importance.

THE AGRA BANK.

MR. W. L. WATSON presided on March 22 at the general meeting of this company, held at Gannon Street Hotel. The directors in their report stated that the net profits for the year amounted to 50, 482*l*. An interim dividend of 2 per cent. was paid in October, and the directors now recommended a further distribution of 2½ per cent., making 4½ per cent. for the year, leaving 5, 482*l*. to be carried forward. The accounts now presented had been adjusted at the exchange of the day, with the exception of capital which was all fixed abroad at par. To provide for this and for depreciation in the Government rupee securities held by the bank a sum of 65,000*l*. had been transferred from the reserve fund. A minute and careful investigation of the bank's advances at home and abroad had been made, and in order to make provision for all doubtful outstandings a further sum of 30,000*l*. had been transferred from the reserve fund. After these deductions the reserve fund stood at 105,000*l*. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the accounts were by no means brilliant, and they were all disappointed that with such a large capital and resources the profit was so small. The chief causes of this poor result were two—the renewed dropping away of exchange and the low rate of interest current with India during the past twelve months. They began the year with exchange at 1*s.* 5*d.*, and furnished at 1*s.* 5*d.*—a fall of 4¼ per cent. Besides the greater difficulty of working the exchange operation of the bank to a profit when the rate was sliding away down, the profit sent home for dividend came to a smaller sum in sterling. Fortunately their bad debts were trifling. The interest allowed on deposits showed a decrease of 2,818*l.*, and the expenses of management had been 676*l.* less. Turning to the balance-sheet the chairman pointed out that while there was a decrease of 103,000*l.* in their fixed deposits, there was an increase on current accounts of 310,000*l.*, giving a net increase of deposits of 207,000*l.* The cash in hand in London and the branches showed an increase of 288,000*l.* This was much larger than the directors considered necessary, or than it paid the bank to keep, but it had swelled by the difficulty of lending money in India. Their reserve securities showed a decrease of 18,000*l.* Betw en cash and securities immediately realisable they had 1,642,000*l.*, or, including discountable bills, they had enough to more than pay half their total deposits at once if asked for. The depression that had for some years prevailed in many of the local industries of India had now largely disappeared, and they had every reason to expect

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, an INTELLIGENT LADY CANVASSER, for an English Periodical.—Apply "151," care of this paper.

TO BE SOLD, at Capt. MacMahon's sale, at Marine Lines, on SATURDAY, 14th April, a handsome canoe-shaped light Landau, almost new ; also a Light Mail-phaeton, and a good Coventry Tricycle. Property of a gentleman going home.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—Our New Stock for this hot weather arrived at last. Disappointed customers please apply at once to pick Novelties.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a week and was very well treated ; in fact, I could not have had more attention and been better treated than if I was one of the Proprietor's own Guest. The Manager, too, was most obliging, and saw to the despatch of my Luggage and Horses Up-country, and saved me no end of trouble. Signed E. S. D., Executive Engineer, P. W. D.

WANTED, a VICTORIA, PHAETON, or other light conveyance, with horse and harness. Apply stating particulars to D. FRASER, Bank of Bengal.

WANTED, SITUATION by a NURSE willing to take charge of two grown-up children or one baby to go to England. Good references. Address Mary Valentine, Mrs. Frere's Compound, Breach Candy.

REQUIRED for an up-country Station in the Bombay Presidency a EUROPEAN NURSE No ayah kept. Apply with references to "J. S.," care of Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay.

RNOWROJEE has supplied good servant to our neighbour. So, *Papa*, we are quite dissatisfied with our cook. You better write to him for one. He secures best men.—Opposite Macropolo, Medow Street.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

WHY worry yourselves and your friends, while SERVANTS, thoroughly efficient and reliable, can be engaged for you by Jno. ATKINSON & SONS., 18, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay ?

GROUND RECLAMATION.—A large quantity of Foundry slag and refuse for filling in waste ground may be obtained free of charge from the works of RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Byculla.

INVALIDS or CHILDREN PROCEEDING to ENGLAND, can obtain the services of a lady who is a trained nurse, in exchange for free passage.—Apply to Dr. EDITH PECHEY, Cama Hospital, Bombay.

DOCTOR P. MERLO gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 43, Hornby Road.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB, for Ladies and Gentlemen, hair and beards clipped and brushed by machinery, Wigs and Theatrical Articles for Amateurs, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites from the best Houses in London and Paris. Proprietor : F. FINKELSTEIN, 73b., Esplanade Road, Fort.

BANDORA.—TO LET, from early in May, large, cool Bungalow near Point. Rent, Rs. 120, unaished.—Apply to A. HUSON, Mofussil Co.

TO BE LET, THIRD FLOOR of House No. 23, Church Gate Street. Monthly rent, Rs. 40.—Apply First Floor.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOTEL, Oxford Street, Secunderabad.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar, Replete with every comfort. Best view, Excellent Table, First-rate Wines. Terms moderate. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

A FIRST-CLASS CLUB HOTEL for Parsee Gentlemen at "Langholm House," Mahableshwar. Entrance fee, Rs. 25 per annum. Board and Lodging Rs. 4 per day. Only 40 Members admitted. Apply to the Proprietors, Fountain Hotel, Mahableshwar.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, and opposite the Victoria Terminus and five minutes' walk from the Apollo Bunder and the chief places of Business.

DRESSING GOWNS.—The best Oxford Cloth, Homespuns, Fancy Tweeds, &c., &c. A large choice, from Rs. 10-8.
THORPE & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

SOVEREIGN BOXES.—Holding 20. 30, and 50, the most Compact GOLD Purse introduced, from Rs. 2.
THORPE & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW GOODS ! NEW GOODS ! ! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

REAY PAPER MILL, Poona.—Samples of papers may be seen at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort' Bombay, or at the Office at Poona.

SINGER STILL LEADS ! ! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field ! !—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

THE JUBILEE SET OF CAMERA with dark slide, dryplates, chemicals, &c., complete, for Rs. 3-8.—The E. P. and G. STORES.

AMMUNITIONS for the AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4 ; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers Rampart Row.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings. For four, Rs. 48 ; for three, Rs. 30 and 28 ; for two, Rs. 20 and 18 ; for one, Rs. 12.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES from all the leading makers, with the latest improvement, a large stock and variety to select from to suit all purposes.—GREYET and Co., Ld., Hornby Row, Bombay.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving, Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co. Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES, with partition for Sword and Helmet, Infantry 40 in long; Cavalry 43 in.; also Air-tight Japanned Boxes, Ladies' Dress Boxes, &c., &c. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

OUR famous selections of the Pure Teas of India, China, and Ceylon are guaranteed to be of the highest quality and richest flavour. Trial orders solicited. Prices ranging from annas 7 to Rs. 2 per lb. in zinc packets.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Gilt-ware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MAROKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE of Valuable 14 Separate Plots of Land, with Bungalow, Chawl, &c., standing on some of them the whole known as Mulluckwady, at Girgaum Back Road, opposite Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai, the property of Mr. Morarjee Khimji.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned 14 separate plots of valuable land, suitable for building, bungalows, houses, chawls, &c, being portions of one entire piece of land (with bungalow, chawl, &c.) admeasuring about (5,689) square yards, and known as Mulluckwady, situate at Girgaum Back Road, opposite to the bungalow of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai, Knight, C.S.I. The property will be put up in different lots as under :—

Plot Nos.	Sqr. Yds.	Plot Nos.	Sqr. Yds.	Plot Nos.	Sqr. Yds.
1	986	7	321	10	252
2	813	8	182	11	172
5	312	9	305	12	239
3	464 with small bungalows.				
4	580 ,, large ,,				
6	396 ,, outhouses.				
13	174 ,, chawl.				
14	400 ,, ,,				

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of title, deeds and plans, apply to Messrs. Thakurdas Dharamsi and Cama, Vendor's Solicitors, at their office No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 21th April, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the executor and executrix of the late Mr. Mummonbandus Lakhmidas Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, in the Bungalow, lately occupied by Mr. Bomanjee Peerosha Vakeel, the very valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 1, 2 and 3 lights hanging and and lamps, handsome large size pier glass in gilt frame, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, first-rate oleographs and China pictures, &c., &c.
The property is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Grattan House," Cumballa Hill, the magnificent blackwood and teakwood substantial made, specially designed, artistic household furniture by Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet-maker, plated glass and crockeryware, a first-rate walnutwood harmonium by Soundy & Co, with eight stops, very handsome China, Japanese, and Majolica flower vases, rich table ornaments, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, magnificient library, book-cases, almyras, cabinets and screens, handsome large size Italian statues, Brussels carpets, a large size fire resisting safe on stand, chronometer and other clocks, large size wall brackets valuable library, French horn, cornet, apiston, model of engines, a handsome strong victoria with India rubber cushion axles, with Selby's iron work, one mahogany coloured mail-phaeton, one strong built mail phaeton, a first-rate tricycle, only used for one month, strong office shigram, &c., the property of J. B. MURZBAN Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.
AT 1-30 P.M.
The property of C. E. Fox, Esq. proceeding to Europe.—
1 handsome strong grey Australian horse, 15.3 high, a very good brougham horse, very quiet, sold for no fault.

The property of another gentleman.—
1 handsome strong English, built glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong mail phaeton in good order.
1 strong bay Arab pony, quiet in saddle.
1 handsome strong chesnut Arab horse, good in saddle and harness, believed sound, 14-1 high, aged.
1 handsome strong brown Arab galloway, goes in harness and saddle 13-3, 5 years old.
1 strong dog-cart, complete cushions, lamps, &c.
1 set of plated mounted single harness.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 173, Narayen Dabholker Road, Malabar Hill, close to Sir sowjee Naik's Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome artistic plain and open, carved household furniture, in teak, black, mahogany and walnutwood (specially made to order), superb German silverware of exquisite design (especially ordered from Europe), very handsome French porcelain of the finest quality, numerous table ornaments in fine Satsuma and Kauga ware, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome 1, 2, 4, and 5 light gas chandeliers, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by Bennett and Co., with balls, cues, &c., a handsome solid mahogany pianoforte, first-rate marble clocks, large size old bronze figures, fish bowl with gold fish on stand, first-rate iron fire proof safe, a large collection of choice and rare plants, some of which are specially imported from home, garden fountain, &c. &c., the property of J. JANNI, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.
The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome strong victoria buggy, the only one of its kind in Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Shaik Ahmed bin Mahomed Ibrahim Mackba, and on account and risk, of the mortgagor Ramdass Laxmidass, the following very valuable landed property :—
All that piece of Government Tocca land, situate without the Fort of Bombay, within the city of Bombay, on the west side of the Parel Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2, 370 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Tocca under No. 13, Collector's new No. 14127, Register No. 18, and new Survey No. 3, with the messuage, tenement or dwellings or chawls erected thereon, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward F. No. 2538 (1), 2538 (2), and Street No. 1232, and bounded on the north by the Government Parel Tank, on the south partly by the Parel Tank Road and partly by the Parel Back Road, on the east by the Parel Tank Road, and on the west by the Parel Back Road, and which said premises have been for some time past, and are now in the occupation of Mohunjee Mooljee and other tenants of the said mortgagor.
For further particular and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS, AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, opposite the "Reservoir," a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of crotons, ferns, bigonias, dracaenias, orchids, palms, and many other flowering shrubs, the property of Col. J. H. WHITE.
Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, opposite the reservoir, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and plain and carved French-polished house, hold furniture made to order by "Winbridge" "Deshamp" best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate full sized slate billiard table by J. Thurston and Co. with balls, cues, marking board, &c., complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c., &c., the property of Colonel J. H. WHITE.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th April.

THE ICHHAPUR FIRE RELIEF FUND.

FUNDS are urgently needed for the RELIEF of SUFFERERS whose houses and supplies of grain, as well as fodder for cattle, are totally destroyed. Subscriptions may be sent either to the Bank of Bombay, to this paper, or to the undersigned.
THOMAS BLANEY,
M. M. BHOWNUGGREE,
HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS.
23, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1888.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.
Address : MAROKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 11.

AN advance of ¼d. in Silver, making the price 42⅞d. per oz., is reported by Reuter ; but Rupee Securities come unchanged in both denominations. The price of Consols is given as for New at the previous quotation of 100⅛. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108. French Rentes were still quoted, in Paris at 107¼. The Indian Council made some extra sales of their drafts yesterday, amounting to Rs. 6,60,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 7-16d. to 15-32d. and a lakh on Madras at 1s. 4 15-32d.—rates, it will be noticed, which show an advance of 1-16d. to 3-32d. upon those obtained by Government at the regular biddings last Wednesday.

Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, was 3d. per quarter dearer in Mincing Lane yesterday in a quiet market. Rapeseed was flat, but unchanged in value. The Wheat market also continued flat ; but we notice no change in the quotations wired.

There was a quiet feeling at closing in Liverpool last evening, though the total sales came up to the morning's expectation of 10,000 bales. The market for Surats was steady, the above total including ten per cent. of East Indian Cotton. Spot prices were generally unaltered, the only changes wired being a decline of 1-16d. in "Good" Bengal and "Good Fair" Tinnevelly. In American Arrivals, April-May deliveries were unchanged ; but there was a slight decline of 1-64d. in all other positions. "Fine" Broach, "Fully Good" clause, is reported to have been done at 4 31-32d. for February-March shipment, which shows no change from the price ruling last Thursday. The market opened quiet this morning ; probable Sales, 8,000 bales ; Imports, 13,000 bales.

August Futures were up 4 points in New York yesterday, say to 9·92 ; but the spot price still remained at 9 13-16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 5,000, thus keeping on about a level with last year's, and considerably behind those of the year before. The total figures to date for the three years now compare as follows :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts	5,000	5,000	9,000
Three days' do.	15,000	13,000	32,000
Since 1st Sept. '87	5,108,000	5,097,000	4,912,000

Our market opened this morning with an upward tendency in prices, the news of some advance in Futures, as above reported, acting upon the already strong disposition of sellers, and the tone continued firm to the close, while an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy has been established in the better quality of Broach, in Bhownuggur, and in Dharwar. We have not heard of many contracts passing ; and exporting firms have not been out as forward buyers to any extent ; but a large ready business, much of which must be credited to local takers, has been reported. Bengals, Oomra descriptions, and Dhollera kinds have been about equally in favour, and the day's purchases comprise about 1,500 bales of the first named, at Rs. 168-84 ; a line of Julgaum, at 206½ ; a few hundred bales of Barsee, at Rs. 219½ ; Nuggur, at Rs. 209, and Karanja, at the same price ; and, in Dholleras, Wadwan, at Rs. 190-202 ; Verawul, at Rs. 187-90 ; and Kutch, at Rs. 191½. Some 500 bales of Broach also changed hands at Rs 234 ; and some old Dhollera, at Rs. 175 per candy.

WHEAT is quiet again, only a small business being reported ; but the market is steady at our previous quotations.

SEEDS.—There has been more doing in *Linseed* to-day, and purchases of *Rapeseed* have continued altogether, a considerable business having been done. Prices, however, show no change in any item.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,679 bales.
Wheat	40,420 cwts.
Linseed	8,735 ,,
Rapeseed	14,361 ,,
Gingelly	2,060 ,,
Poppy Seed	5,598 ,,
Groundnuts	2,522 ,,

FREIGHTS.—Although quotations are not sensibly lower, a quieter, not to say easier, tone has been noticeable in this market to-day. A steamer is reported to have been fixed this afternoon at 21s. to 22s. per ton, but other particulars have not transpired.

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning in sympathy with the news from the other side regarding Silver and Councils referred to above, and at one time an advance of 1-16d. in demand Bank Bills, and of 1-32d. in 3 months' sight Credits was quoted. Rates, however, almost entirely lacked the test of actual business, and as the day advanced the feeling became weaker, and the advance was in the case of Bank Bills partially, and in that of Credits wholly, lost, the market closing quiet, pending the news of the regular Council allotments. Forward rates have been quoted to the end of July the same as ready, which, at closing, are as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 19-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·75	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quieter but steady at last evening's closing rate of 100½ for Four per cents. for money and the next account, and 99 15-16 to par for the 31st proximo. 4½ per cent. Paper is quoted at 106½ to ¾.

SHARES.—Prices of Mill Scrip have been rather irregular to-day ; but in most cases, where any change in quotations has been made, it has been in favour of holders of this property. James Greaves Mill shares have advanced Rs. 15 ; Khatao Mucconji, Rs. 10 ; Coorla and Jamshed Manufacturing, Rs. 7½ each ; Queen, Rs. 5 ; and Connsugh, Rs. 2½. Khandeish have declined Rs. 30 ; Madras United, Rs. 25 ; and Oriental, Rs. 10. In Press Shares, New Berar have gone up Rs. 5 ; and Mofussil, Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous concerns Treacher and Co have advanced Rs. 20 ; and Bally Flour Rs. 6 ; Cooper Madon are Re. 1 down. Bombay Burma, 2nd issue, are Rs. 5 lower. Bombay Fire Insurance are Rs. 20 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 8½ per share.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HORNE—LEONARD—April 11, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Fort, by the Rev. C. Gilder, Frank Mansfield Horne, to Bride Madelon Leonard.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLOOD—April 6, at Roorkee, the wife of Colonel B Blood, R.E, of a son.
DRIBERG—April 2, at Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of J. J. S. Driberg, Deputy Commissioner, Assam, of a son.
SINGH—April 8, at Bhangulpore, the wife of Baboo Ghunder Narain Singh, of a daughter.
THOMSON—April 1, at Ghillasdaree, Tea Estate, Assam, the wife of J. Alex. Thomson, of a son.
TOKER—April 8, at Simla, the wife of Colonel A C Toker, Military Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CRAWFORD—NEAVE—April 4, at the Baptist Mission College, Delhi, the Rev John Crawford, M.A, BD, Edinburgh, Church of Scotland, Chaplain, Meerut, to Harriet Neave, of the Zanana Mission, eldest daughter of Richard Neave, Cambridge, England.
DYER—OMMANNEY—April 4, at Jhansi, by the Rev A Ramsay, Reginald Edward, son of Edward Dyer, Esq, to Frances Annie, youngest daughter of Colonel E Pipon Ommanney, 39th B I.

DEATHS.

BEGG—April 5, at Noahabari, Assam, Louis Francis, youngest son of M C Begg, aged 6 months.
MASON—April 5, suddenly of cholera, Basil, the loved boy of Arthur H Mason.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1888.

THE strange mingling of frontier policy with the Abkari question which commended itself to Mr. Slagg and Mr. Caine detracted somewhat from the usefulness of the recent debate in the House of Commons, and gave a pretext to *Saturday Reviewers* and other light-handed critics a pretext for questioning the seriousness of what we all know was a serious if not a very successful intervention. For it practically put before the House a proposition which we cannot by any means endorse, namely, that the Government of India, over-hasty to take precautions against Russian approaches to the frontier, sent round the *mot d'ordre* to all of its servants whom it might concern that as money was wanted they must make the Abkari Department as profitable as possible, which being interpreted is that the liquor trade must be encouraged by all available means. We do not attempt to fathom the mind of either Mr. Slagg or Mr. Caine, and we cannot say if this was what they really meant when they put forward a coincident protest against the frontier policy and the Abkari policy of the Indian Government. But the public were in some danger of reading that interpretation into their motion and their speeches, and they must be held responsible therefore for the propagation of a wrong idea upon the subject. Even Mr. Ritchie has by this time seen that there will be an advantage in dealing with the liquor question apart from the complicated problems of local government in England, and there was greater temptation to him to combine the two sets of subjects than there was to Mr. Slagg to discuss toddy and frontier railways in the same breath. And this, we suspect, was Mr. Caine's view of the matter, since, despite his cordial support of Mr. Slagg's motion, he had nothing at all to say on the frontier question, confining his speech to an indictment of the Abkari policy of the Indian Governments in general, and of that of the Bombay Government in particular. His indictment was very strong, and though more than one attempt was made to traverse it, at the end of the debate it remained practically unanswered, even by Sir John Gorst and the ex-official members who endeavoured to present the Government view of the case in its best light. When Sir George Campbell spoke of the Abkari revenue as the only progressive revenue in India he practically confirmed the main point in the allegation against the department, though of course he repudiated the idea of that "conspiracy of wickedness" with which, by implication, the Government had been charged.

The truth is that a revenue department follows its natural inclination when it endeavours to make as good a return as it can. Rightly or wrongly the officer in charge of it assumes that he would lie under the imputation of a dereliction of duty if he allowed the yield of one year to fall below that of the year before it, and the direct cause of much that Mr. Slagg and his friends complained of was nothing better or worse than departmental zeal. But as responsibility can always be traced higher than to the heads of departments the question cannot be left quite at that point, especially since we have never heard of any governmental reproofs being measured out to Abkari Commissioners, and other officials zealous to make a good return, for having thought more of the end than of the means employed to attain it. It was a long chain of causes which some of the temperance members of Parliament tried to stretch from Quetta to Panwell, and not a few links in it were wanting. A more complete and a more easily constructed chain would have been laid to the Secretariat or to Ganesh Khind. But the Government and their defenders have not, thus far, stood well in the controversy. It was not a pleasant thing, in criticising the despatch of the Government of India some months ago, to find that the Bombay Government, with an appearance of desiring at any cost to establish a theory of their own, had given returns extending only to 1881-82, when the tables for at least four years subsequently were available. But even then it was not too late to silence those who were saying on all hands that the Government had given partial statistics, as they knew the publication of the fuller and later record would make it impossible for them to adhere to their contention that the quantity of spirits consumed had decreased. The prompt issue of a supplementary paper on the subject would, at all events, have deprived Mr. Slagg of the opportunity of charging "some feebly mendacious official" with endeavouring to establish in regard to this matter a proposition contrary to the truth. There was no mystery about the matter. All the facts that Mr. Slagg laid before the House of Commons in proof of his contention that the consumption of liquor had largely increased since the latest returns which the Bombay Government had thought fit to publish appeared in our own columns weeks ago over the signature of an exceptionally well informed correspondent. It is not creditable to any administration that in the press or in Parliament it should be possible to make such a comment upon any of its returns as this :—"During the four years they give us in this table, from 1879 to 1882, with a duty of two rupees four annas, the total consumption was 2,336,000 gallons. During the last four years, the figures for which they suppressed, the consumption had risen to 2,503,000 gallons, or a total increase in the four years of 167,000 gallons ; and this is how they attempt to prove a decreased consumption !" And yet no answer has been given to an allegation which amounts to breach of faith somewhere, and of which the Bombay Government must bear the responsibility so long as they allow the charge to remain unanswered. In comparison with an accusation of this sort it is of small account that the exponents of the Abkari policy of the Government of India go on in a blundering illogical way, offering apologies for it which have no real relation to the facts of the case. Sir John Gorst, for instance, told the House of Commons that "the measure of the height to which the price of spirits was forced was not that which would give the greatest revenue, but that which would most diminish consumption." In that case the policy of Government is failing, while the Abkari revenue is increasing—a result outside the purposes of Government, presumably—the consumption is not diminishing. With all India to draw upon for his proofs, Sir John Gorst has given no evidence whatever—beyond the eloquent gaps in a famous blue-book—that there is any falling off in consumption. Our correspondent "D. E. W." and Mr. Slagg have shown that if the hearts of the Government are set upon that they must be bitterly disappointed.

Perhaps the Abkari administration report, which is now several months over-due, may have something to say on the subject. But as it is scarcely likely to cancel the departmental statistics of former years we cannot see how the charge of having kept back rather more than half the truth concerning this business can be got over. Much more, of course, might be said in criticism of the Bombay Abkari Department than was said in the course of the debate. A somewhat narrowly departmental anxiety to push the Abkari revenue no doubt prevails all over India, and the censure which this evoked from Mr. Caine and his friends is quite consistent with the stern views which these gentlemen hold concerning the drink question generally. They are repressionists pure and simple, as can be seen from Mr. Caine's candid confession of a desire to see the principles of local option introduced into Indian villages. Hence they are never likely to interest themselves in other aspects of the question scarcely less important, for these are concerned very closely with the convenience and the comfort of the people, and with the enjoyment of personal liberties. Temperance politicians who start from the proposition that all liquor must be bad are blind to distinctions between wholesome liquor and unwholesome, and Mr. Samuel Smith, with all his genuine sympathy for the Indian villager, would not raise his little finger to relieve him from a system which pushes on him the mowra spirit which he does not want and deprives him of the toddy liquor which he does want. Nor, apparently, would they be moved by tales which reach us from the districts of the hardships imposed upon toddy drinkers by regulations which leave them no choice between toddy three or four days old, sour, nauseous, and unwholesome—and nothing at all. These features of our Abkari practice would come more appropriately under the cognizance of Lord Bramwell and the Land and Liberty League than of Mr. Samuel Smith and the Temperance Congress, but they are scarcely less important than the other matters touched upon in this debate, and it is certain that the vexatious interference with the rights of the owners of toddy trees and with the habits and liberties of the people which are incidental to the working of our liquor laws have caused greater discontent in some of the districts of this Presidency than any other of the operations of Government. It was a distinct disadvantage of including Abkari and frontier policy in the same resolution that only one aspect of the Abkari question was touched upon in this discussion.

THE announcement made by the leader of the House of Commons that the Government does not intend to introduce a measure of local government in Ireland comes rather late in the day. The intention of the Government to postpone the consideration of that question to a more convenient season was announced long since by Lord Salisbury in a speech which was so full of jibes and jeers that it roused the indignation of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and formed the subject of scarcely veiled [illegible] in that right honourable gentleman's speech at Bristol. However that may be, the County Government Bill now before the House of Commons will tax the energies of the Legislature and leave little time for anything else. Three weeks ago the opinion prevailed in London that even the acceptance of the principles of that measure by all parties in the House would not enable the Government to carry it through in one Session. An autumn Session might suffice, but the Ministry are averse to calling Parliament together for a second time in the autumn. Rather than put such a strain on the good-will of over-worked members the Government would, it was believed, willingly see certain portions of the Bill struck out and left for future discussion. The licensing clauses are equally displeasing to the publicans, whose licenses may be withdrawn by a vote of the new county boards, and to the temperance people, who are scandalised at the idea of giving publicans and sinners a solatium in the shape of a money compensation when their licenses are withdrawn. It is considered probable that those provisions will have to be abandoned. The proposal to ease the local rates at the cost of the general tax-payer will also give rise to a long struggle. The second part of Mr. Smith's announcement is as ambiguous as the first was superfluous. A Bill that will be brought in when "the Irish people are ready to receive it with loyalty to the Crown and Constitution" is a Bill of uncertain date. Lord Randolph Churchill gave it as his opinion that local self-government in Great Britain and Ireland should be dealt with "similarly and simultaneously ;" Lord Salisbury intimated his opinion that it should not be either similar or simultaneous ; while Sir Michael Hicks-Beach expressed his opinion that the Unionists would do well to utilise the time left them, and not postpone remedial and healing measures until their majority had departed and they would have to look on helplessly at the doings of their successors. Mr. Smith's oracular declaration means simply that the Government has not made up its mind whether it will be best to deal with the question of local self-government in Ireland or to shirk it.

WE referred a few days ago to the fact that the English Municipalities could not be regarded as safe guides for Bombay in the matter of lavish outlay on Municipal Buildings and Town Halls. Seeing that so many of them are steeped in debt their example may be looked upon as an awful warning. We mentioned that Manchester, which has expended a million sterling on its Municipal Buildings, has a debt of £6,800,000, representing an indebtedness of £18 13s. per head of the population. The population of the city has begun to decline, showing a falling off of 5 per cent., while the rateable value of the property of those who remain has decreased by £500,000—17 per cent. on the total assessable value. Liverpool has a debt of £8,000,000, which is £13 15s. per head of the population, and the assessable value of property has been stationary for two or three years past. The construction of the ship canal to Manchester will not mend matters in this respect, for it will transfer a great deal of the trade of Liverpool to Manchester. The housing of the working classes in Liverpool, as in most other of these debt-incumbered cities which are so extravagant in non-essentials, is as bad as it can be ; there is a great deal of overcrowding in insanitary dwellings, and many people live in cellars. The Municipalities of England and Wales expend annually £51,000,000, while their united debts amount to £165,000,000. This state of things has given rise to a feeling of alarm. The *Standard* points out that the County Government Bill adds enormously to the extent of the danger arising from the reckless borrowing of local authorities, and says that there is a strong feeling among many of the county members as to the necessity of placing a strict limit to the borrowing powers of the new county authorities. If the Councils are permitted to raise loans to the extent to which many urban authorities have already gone the result will be an accumulation of local debt which must have disastrous consequences.

THE quashing of the conviction of M. Wilson and his associates of selling decorations was a foregone conclusion. The offence in question is not provided for in French law. The French Government has however resolved to supply the deficiency which has been discovered in the Code, and the offence of selling decorations will be made penal.

GENERAL GILLESPIE, who is in command of the Mhow Division, will sail for England on the 27th inst., on six months' leave. In his absence Brigadier-General Heathcote, now in command of the Bombay Brigade, will take the command at M

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Mr. Smith has announced that the Government does not intend to introduce this Session a measure for local Government in Ireland, but they are prepared to submit for the consideration of the House of Commons a Bill, when the Irish people are ready to receive it with loyalty to the Crown and Constitution.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

LATER.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at Carnarvon to-day, said that the Rulers of Europe were struggling to preserve the peace, and that there was every prospect that their efforts will be crowned with success.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

CHARLOTTENBURG, APRIL 10.

The Emperor Frederick has a slight inflammation in his throat.

The Doctors in attendance have forbidden his Imperial Majesty to take carriage exercise. The weather here is inclement.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

BERLIN, APRIL 10.

Her Majesty the Queen is expected here on the 24th instant.

A PONDICHERRY LOTTERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

The Bengal Government has issued a circular under information from Pondicherry that the lottery started by Dufour and Company, and advertised as the Karikal lottery, is not authorised by the French Government. The public should take warning.

THE VYAVAHAR SUBODH LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, APRIL 11.

The editor had published in his paper that the Mamlutdar of Yellapur had forced the patels to pay subscription for a library. A complaint was made under sanction of the Government before Mr. Ingle. After examination of the complainant the editor was charged under Section 500 of the Penal Code. Four witnesses for the defence were examined. All deposed that allegations made in the Havyak were true. The editor himself came to Yellapur to inquire into the truth of the information received from his correspondent, who admitted the whole thing yesterday. Twenty more witnesses for the defence wait examination. Mr. Lucas, who had made enquiries previously, was present throughout the hearing of the case, suggesting questions to the Government prosecutor.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 10.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, APRIL 11.

Mail steamer Chusan from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
32s. Shirtings	5-1
84lbs. do	6-0
40s. Mule Twist	0-9
3 per cent. Consols for account (Nov)	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. do,	73½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	42⅞

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 10.

10 p.m.	80·1

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	84·9
2 p.m.	87·7
4 p.m.	86·4

A BERLIN paper spreads the story that the Empress Victoria recently tried to arrange all her differences with Prince Bismarck in order to facilitate the work of the Emperor, who cannot dispense with the Prince's advice. This story is a perfectly idle one, for, says the *Standard's* correspondent, a complete understanding was established between the Empress and the Chancellor a very long time ago. The understanding, however, seems to have been of short duration.

THE *Indian Daily News* cannot accept the letter of the Government of India as finally disposing of the quarrel between Sir Lepel Griffin and the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, and, having some knowledge of the state of affairs under notice, it urges its native contemporary, in the interests of truth, to state the case fully and fairly. The *Daily News* says:—

It will scarcely be alleged against us that we have been indifferent to the reputation of Lord Dufferin; and yet we are bound to say that we regret exceedingly that this letter has been published, and even more, that it was ever written. We are aware that much is often attributed to the "Viceroy in Council" which the "Viceroy in conscience" could never approve. And we cannot conceive that Lord Dufferin—we do not say in this case the Viceroy—can approve the conduct of Sir Lepel Griffin in the matters under notice. And we say this, not without some knowledge of the state of affairs under notice, and many of a cognate character, which are, to put it mildly, detrimental to the best interests of both India and England. Because the statements made against Sir Lepel Griffin have been largely as to his treatment of the Begum, it is assumed that there has been a "complete disregard for the people of Bhopal." No doubt there is much that needs correction in Bhopal as in other States, but the faults are by no means all on one side. But even according to the wording of the exculpatory letter, the conclusion come to is founded on the representations of the alleged delinquent, whose conduct may be none the less delinquency, because it has the support of the "Governor-General in Council" and the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State. The only course now to bring the case to a satisfactory conclusion is for the *Patrika* to state the case fully and fairly, to extenuate nothing, and to set down naught in malice. The *Patrika* professes to have indubitable proof, not mere evidence, but proof of his assertions, and he owes it to his own character and to the credit of the press to maintain his position if he can. The odds against him are apparently great; but if he has truth on his side he need not fear the whole army of opposition. Somebody's reputation may suffer, but that will not be his fault if he is provoked to the conflict.

LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR.

WE have been requested to publish the results of H. E. the Lady Reay's Fancy Fair, held in Bombay on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 13th of February last:—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Entrance fees, Season tickets, and Theatre receipts				11,206	10	0
Stall-holders' receipts—	Rs.	a.	p.			
H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught	5,000	0	0			
H. E. the Lady Reay	8,073	8	0			
Mrs. Forbes Adam and Mrs. Walter Lang	1,800	0	0			
Mrs. Scott	1,400	0	0			
Mrs. John Jardine	640	0	0			
Mrs. Pottinger	600	0	0			
Mrs. Stockinger	722	8	6			
Mrs. Slight and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangeer	5,129	0	0			
Mrs. Geary	615	0	0			
Miss Bhownuggree	4,245	0	0			
				28,225	0	6
Café Chantant (Lady Morland)				3,724	11	0
Fish Ponds (Dr. Irving)				1,529	6	0
Tommy Dodd (the Hon'ble H. Yarde-Buller)				3,030	0	0
Shooting Gallery (Mr. E. M. Slater and Mr. W. Kennedy)				893	8	0
Miscellaneous receipts				90	9	0
				48,695	12	6
Expenses				5,610	9	1
Net profit				43,085	3	5

H. M. PHIPSON,
Hon. Secy., Lady Reay's Fund.

THE RECENT TRAGEDY AT RAJKOTE

SOME of the particulars of the tragedy enacted at Rajkote on the 6th inst., by a police sepoy, named Callekhan Subratkhan, appear to be these:—About 4-45 p.m. on that date, Callekhan was on duty at the chowkey of the civil station; and as the salaries of the policemen were about to be paid, a Police Naik, named Dost Mahomed, was counting out the money, while Narayen Jeitha, surveyor and station clerk, was sitting at a table preparing the pay abstract. Outside the chowkey a sweeper, named Dhunnia, was sitting down on the ground. Callekhan suddenly unsheathed his sword, and falling with it upon the Naik Dost Mahomed, despatched him with one stroke. On the station clerk Narayen, a young man about twenty years of age, remarking "Callekhan, why do you strike him?" he was next pounced upon; and he received two serious wounds in the neck, which at once caused his death. Callekhan, seeing that his sword was somewhat bent by the blows he had made with it, seized another which was hanging at the station; and armed with the two swords, he was about to sally forth when the sweeper Dhunnia, unfortunately, made a remark upon which he was similarly dealt with and died upon the spot. Callekhan then set out on the main road towards the residence of Bawameya Nansmeya Saheb, the kotewal of the civil station. There were two policemen on duty at the entrance of the kotewal's house, who, however, fled on seeing the formidable way in which Callekhan was seen approaching without giving the slightest warning to their superior officer. Callekhan walked in unopposed, and finding Bawameya engaged in reading the Koran after reciting his afternoon prayers, inflicted three serious wounds upon him with the sword, which terminated fatally the following day. He then made his way to the bazar where he attacked a Brahmin lad, named Munjee Nursey, who was sitting in a shop there. He received a blow with the sword in his right cheek, which fractured his jaw-bone, and was removed for treatment to the civil hospital. Proceeding onward, Callekhan inflicted two blows upon a carpenter, named Premjee Mowjee, who was working outside a goldsmith's shop in the place. He was also removed to the civil hospital, where he was lying in a precarious state, the wounds being very severe. The goldsmith, having addressed Callekhan at the moment he attacked the carpenter, was also attacked, and received a serious wound extending from the left ear to the right jaw-bone. He was also wounded in the right hand and his tongue was cut, and his life is almost despaired of. Turning from the small bazaar, Callekhan retraced his steps towards the civil station by way of the great bazar, where he assaulted two *mochees* who were at work in a *mochee's* shop. One of them died in the hospital to which he was removed, while his nephew, named Jairam Kessowjee, is detained for treatment there. The next victim was a Rajput, by name Narsing Ramsing, who received severe wounds in the head, fracturing the skull. Passing by the Butcher's Lines, Callekhan proceeded towards the Police Lines and the Parsee quarter. At the Police Lines, it seemed to be his intention to kill the wife and children of his first victim, Dost Mahomed, the policeman, but the entreaties of his own mother-in-law, who appeared on the spot, induced him to abandon his intention. His fury had also softened down somewhat at this time, when Mr. Sorabjee Manekjee, a resident of the civil station, cajoled Callekhan into giving up the sword. Water was given him to drink, and he was induced to accompany Mr. Sorabjee to the Sudder Bazar Gate. Here he was further induced to enter the gate, which was then suddenly closed upon him, and he remained a prisoner in charge of a strong guard. On hearing of the tragedy, Khan Bahadoor Dhunjeeshaw Hormusjee, Station Magistrate, and Colonel Morris, the Commanding Officer, arrived at the scene of the outrages committed by Callekhan, and the necessary measures were adopted for the relief of the sufferers. The Political Agent, Colonel Wodehouse, was also present in the bazar; and when he went to the Sudder Bazar Gate and saw Callekhan, the latter said to him. "What was my destiny, has happened." It is said that some arsenic was found on Callekhan's person, and it is supposed that, after committing the atrocities in which he indulged, he meditated suicide. He was handcuffed and sent to the Agency Jail. He was not a man of a bad character. He is a young man, well-built, athletic, and of stalwart proportions, is a good fencer, and had gained prizes in athletic matches. The late Bawameya, the kotewal, was a most popular man among all classes of the community, and had gained the esteem of his superiors. The Political Agent and all prominent citizens went to the hospital to make enquiries regarding him. All were grieved on hearing of his death, and as a mark of respect to his memory, all places of business and the public offices were closed for the day.

THE BANDSTAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has often been asked, why the Bandstand on the Esplanade is not utilised as frequently as the Apollo Bunder is by the Regimental Bands? But the question remains unanswered. It is apparently an enigma which can be solved by certain authorities only, and I therefore venture to ask you to give publicity to it with a view of some light being thrown on it. It is beyond comprehension why a Bandstand commanding a magnitude of open space with excellent promenades should be used on only a single day in a week.

FELIX.

April 11.

THE ICHHAPUR FIRE RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER DONATIONS RECEIVED.

	Rs.
Bai Mehrbai Ardeshier Hormarji Wadia ...	200
Messrs. Jadewjee Kumulsey & Co.	150
Mr. Pherozshah Merwanjee Murzban	50
	400

NOTE—In our yesterday's issue we published in mistake against Honourable Pherozshah Merwanjee Mehta's name Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 100.

THE Government of India in the Public Works Department has sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 19,000 to put into a thorough state of repair the line of telegraph between Bassein and Diamond Island. This was one of the recommendations of the Court which sat last year to enquire into the loss of the Sir John Lawrence, and was a point on which much stress was laid. Another of their recommendations—to connect the Andamans with the mainland by cable—has unfortunately not commended itself to Government, owing to the large expenditure it would involve.

THE REGULATION OF THE MILL INDUSTRY OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This has become the important question of the day. And there are always two sides to a question, one of which, as represented by the Government of Bombay and some stray organs of the press on this side of India, is that there is still room enough for fresh legislation on the subject, particularly as regards women and children, while the Supreme Government and other administrations, the local Chamber of Commerce, the Millowners' Association, and the majority of the leading organs of the press of this Presidency—both native and English—are inclined to think that there is no necessity at present for a new Factory Act here. Without laying myself open to the charge of dogmatism or presumption, I would like to submit a simple matter-of-fact proposition for the consideration of my readers. In the first place I say, that there is not, and never was, any necessity for any kind of legislation on a subject of this nature. The Act now in force, and the one in contemplation, are altogether uncalled for and premature at the present stage of the mill industry in India. When a paternal Government, out of a pure spirit of philanthropy and beneficence, proposes to set in motion the steam-hammer of legislation, one is naturally prompted to question, who asked for the Act? If the Government has determined to legislate under any circumstances and at all hazards let them do so, but I ask, *cui bono?* To whom is the Act intended to do good? To the mill labourers?—if so, it remains to be seen that it will do so, and in their case the remedy might prove worse than the disease. To the millowners or to the Government? Certainly not. I think it would be wiser and better in the long run to let this Act alone, and to let a rising industry prosper and strike deeper root in this country. It is hardly strong enough to stand on its legs when up comes the Government with another Act against every one concerned in the mill industry. I think with many others that this is purely a matter of agreement between the employer and the employed. Neither have been heard or known to agitate or petition the Government, or to lift their voice for any kind of legislation on their behalf. It may be urged that the voice of the labouring class is too feeble to be audible outside the walls of the mills where they daily labour, or of their humble homes. But can it be believed for a moment that in these days of discussion the voice of such a large mass of the people as the labouring classes, has remained unheard or neglected since the rise of this industry in this presidency. There is now a Factory Act which is good enough for all present purposes. This is not the proper time to thrust a new and more rigorous Act down the throats of millowners and their labourers. If another Act is at all to be forced upon us, let it simply be a modification of the present one to this extent and no more. Let the mill operatives be the sole judges of the length, value, and mode of their daily labour; let alone the men and women as far as their hours of daily labour are concerned and legislate for the children; but protect their health, morals and lives by all means if you think these are endangered, and let the special legislation as regards children be judicious and protective rather than preventive and obstructive. I am firmly led to believe from personal observation that the mill labourers, as a whole, are not so badly off as most of the sentimentally philanthropic gentlemen in and out of Government have given us to understand. At a time when another rigorous Factory Act is hanging like the sword of Damocles over our heads, when a commission appointed, consisting of Messrs. Mulock, Cotton, Blaney, S. S. Bengalee, N. B. Jeejeebhoy and M. C. Murzban, has finished its work, a few remarks from one who has better and more frequent opportunities of watching the life and condition of the workpeople of several parts of Guzerat and Kattyawar, where this industry is now in full operation, will not, I hope, be found out of place, but rather add to the interest felt by a large class of the people on the subject in and out of India. There are some public-spirited citizens of Bombay who have of late taken great interest in this matter. Dr. Blaney (an ornament to Bombay), a very useful citizen and well-known medical man, who is known to handle matters, municipal and sanitary, to the satisfaction of many, has strongly expressed himself in a letter to Mr. S. S. Bengalee, C.I.E., on the subject (which was subsequently published in the English dailies in Bombay). The worthy Doctor in the very first paragraph of his letter says that he does not attach much importance to the opinion of mill agents and millowners who are all pecuniarily interested in the local mill industry. This, I say, is doing them sheer injustice. No one can better inform the public, or take a more active part than the millowners and agents themselves, in the discussion of a subject which has been thought so important to the interest of the vast mass of workpeople in India, and in the effect it may have for good or evil upon the present and future generations of the thousands of souls who depend upon mills and factories for their daily bread. There are many intelligent and disinterested persons in the mofussil, who have been at some pains to think about the subject, and it has particularly come within their observation in several parts of Guzerat and Kattyawar, where the working of mills and factories can be seen and studied to advantage, that twelve or thirteen hours' daily labour instead of producing any deadly effects upon the health and constitution of the workpeople, having regard to the fact of from eight to ten hours' rest and entire cessation from work, hardens and strengthens their limbs and bodies, renders them more active and zealous, and pays them better. From what I have personally witnessed of hundreds and thousands of workpeople in Guzerat and Kattyawar, I can boldly assert that long hours do not at all tell heavily upon their health and constitution as has been authoritatively asserted by Dr. Blaney and those who conform to his views. With all due deference to the learned Doctor's long and varied experience, especially of native life and manners, it can safely be said that a mill-hand or a day-labourer is not really so forlorn and friendless a being as he would lead us to suppose. His is a hard lot, no doubt, but at any rate not harder than that of the millions of his fellowmen, who may with perfect truth be said to have been born to labour and to die. In matters of private enterprise, like the cotton mills of Bombay, Government might well refrain from playing the despot, and from all unnecessary interference with the private rights of the people. If the millowners and their labourers are well satisfied with the present state of things, and if the one or the other of them do not desire to have any kind of legislation regarding their own affairs and private interests, it would surely be wiser and better on the part of Government to steer a middle course or to remain perfectly neutral in the matter. I have reason to believe that more men have died or are dying every year from hunger and starvation than from hard work or over-work, about which Government knows little and cares less to know. It is nothing short of maudlin sentimentality or officious philanthropy to make laws as regards a class of men who are quite able and willing to work harder and longer so long as they are liberally paid for it, and have nothing to say against it. Viewing the matter in this light, it is difficult to imagine how long hours can have the least prejudicial effect on the health of the workpeople. No material change for the worse can be detected in the mental or physical condition of those who work only ten hours a day. On the contrary, so far as I am aware, a marked change for the better has made itself perceptible in the circumstances of those who work longer hours. They are comparatively speaking better clothed, better fed, and better housed, and are on the whole a healthier and happier lot of men than those who work short hours. The above remarks apply to men and women labourers of mature years; but as regards those who are under their teens, Dr. Blaney's views certainly hold good. Every reasonable man must be dead against the idea of the children of such tender age being overworked or hardworked. Some work of a light and unexhausting nature for boys and girls of the age of from ten to fourteen years should be given, and such light work can easily be found for them in any mill. If any radical measures are to be adopted by the Government in regard to this industry tending to its enfeeblement or extinction, it would be nothing short of a calamity to the workpeople and their employers. The number of mills in Bombay and in different parts of British India is steadily on the increase year by year, not to speak of the cotton mills that are springing up in many of the Native States. As this industry is still in its infancy it behoves the Government to carefully watch and nurture its growth. It may in time to come prove a source of maintenance to large masses of the poor, and Government will have gained in the end by encouraging it rather than by unnecessarily hampering or obstructing it. In these times of famines and heavy taxation the poorer classes do not care to undergo an hour or two's labour this way or that; hence Government will earn the real blessings of the workpeople by abstaining from any kind of sentimental legislation on their behalf, which would be tantamount to killing them with kindness. If the Government of India has really at heart the well-being and amelioration of the condition of the labouring poor, the best thing it can do is, (leaving aside Factory Acts,) to set about opening many similar profitable and useful industries and other sources of maintenance for the helpless, penniless and toiling masses of the vast population which it governs. Now the evidence given before the Commission in Bombay might possibly be called by the advocates of the new Act a mass of conflicting and interested statements to a greater or less extent. These misguided friends of the poor might be led to say from the tone of the evidence of most of the witnesses who appeared before the Commission that they said things which might suit their own or their master's interests and purposes, and had set their faces against any kind of legislative measures for the labourers in their mills. Most of the millowners, their managers, and subordinates were decidedly against fresh legislation, not to say any legislation at all, or any kind of interference with their private affairs. I do not want to be understood to say from this that the millowners and their workpeople might be left to their own sweet will and pleasure in a matter of this kind, but the chief proposition I would like to suggest for consideration and adoption by the Government can be briefly summed up in a few words. Let the Government legislate by all means to protect the operatives from the evil effects of dust, fluff, bad smells, sizing, defective ventilation and from a suffocating and exhausting temperature in mill buildings; let them compel millowners to keep regular and truthful registers of the ages of women, boys and girls; let them guard against all kinds of accidents and injuries to the operatives by non-fencing or defective fencing of dangerous machinery, or by prohibiting them from cleaning machinery while in motion; let them protect the hard-earned wages of the operatives and their children from the rapacity of Marwarees and others; let them compel the millowners to educate the children of mill operatives as pointed out before during a certain number of hours daily; let children of a certain age only, and of sufficient physical fitness and capacity, (as ascertained and certified by responsible Government officials or surgeons for a nominal fee,) be employed in mules; let a certain number of days be fixed as general holidays in the year for men, women, and children, and let Sunday be a close holiday under any circumstances, except as to men, who may be required for an hour or two for some light work, such as cleaning machinery, &c; let there be a free allowance of full-time or half-time wages among children and grown up boys and girls, according to their age, fitness, and strength for work; let the age of children be fixed at above ten and under fourteen years; let them provide against young children being compelled to clean mill-gearing or machinery at any time; above all, let the millowners be compelled to care for and provide for their operatives, within easy distance from their mills, clean, ventilated habitations at very moderate rents. The evidence given before the Commission or the bulk of it tends decidedly against fresh legislation or any legislation at all on the subject, and it deplores and deprecates against any interference on the part of Government in a matter resting between a certain section of the community and the men whom they employ. Far be it from me to attribute any kind of motives to any one in or out of Government, but from what I have heard said on all sides, people rightly or wrongly are led to suspect ulterior motives on the part of those who advocate so zealously and vigorously the adoption of stringent measures to retard the growth and progress of this highly-prized industry. If there is a false impression in the minds of the public that the Government has been put up to this kind of obstructive legislation by somebody, the sooner it is removed the better. As the uncharitable world would have it, there is a good proof of this lurking suspicion in their minds in the invitation sent to Lord Dufferin by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to a dinner by that body on the eve of his Lordship's departure for India, which he had the shrewdness and good taste to decline, though he at once agreed to receive a deputation from the Chamber to hear what they had to say. Then, again, if the new Act comes into force with all its rigours in this presidency alone, one cannot say to what disadvantages possibly heavy losses the Bombay mills might be put to in competition with the fast multiplying mills in Native States and elsewhere in this country. If the Government were to run down and hamper at every step the Bombay manufacturers, it would surely look like drawing invidious distinctions between one class of her Majesty's subjects and another, or of promoting the interests of one at the expense of the other. There should be a fair field and no favour for any one who may choose to go in for this industry. True it is that the mill labourers of England are more healthy, well-fed and vigorous, and are consequently capable of greater bodily work. I must also admit that in the cold and bracing climate of England people are able to work longer hours and need less rest than in this country, where the ill effects from fatigue and over-work are soon felt in some form or another. At the same time, it must be admitted that in Bombay mills the work of one strong healthy English operative, male or female, has often to be divided between two or three persons, and that in this poor land the labourers are only too glad to work harder and longer when capable of doing so, and earn more wages in order to be able to improve their own and their families' condition in life, and to make a provision for a rainy day. Surely, those who are of proper age and are able and willing to work should be left free to make the best use they can of their time and physical powers. In the course of this paper I have, I hope, dealt with all the salient points touched upon by an expert, Mr. Meade King, who was sent out here in 1882 from England at the request of the Viceroy. I am at one with him as regards most of the points he had suggested for introduction, and I must at once acknowledge him to be an upright and conscientious critic and judge of the manufacturing industry of India. Brimming with sympathy and kindness for the labouring poor, he may have been led unwillingly to form an exaggerated opinion of the hardships and miseries of the mill-hands. Why do not Government bring in an Act to prohibit early and ill-assorted marriages among the natives of India, knowing full well the terrible consequences of infant marriages? For an Act of this nature the people will be under an immense obligation to Government, not only the present generation, but generations yet unborn. Why do not Government bring in an Act against the wicked and immoral practice of polygamy among Hindoos and Mahomedans and other classes of their subjects? The awful results of the practice of polygamy and infant marriages are too well known to need any lengthy recapitulation from me here. Would it not be wiser and better for all concerned to leave all such matters for the present at least to the good sense and free will of the employers and the employed, and to step in with a stringent Act only when anybody asks for it? The amount, nature, remuneration and mode of work and labour of each man, woman and child, should, I think, be left unfettered by legislative enactments, and let nothing be done until a strong case is made out for a new and stronger Act.

The following full details as to the actual state of the spinning and weaving mills, not in Bombay only, but throughout the whole of India, will be very useful reading, and will give some idea of the rise and prosperity of this rising industry in India. In the town of Bombay itself there are 43 mills. The total amount of capital paid up was Rs. 4,50,84,305; the number of spindles was 1,251,726; of looms (in 22 mills) 13,965; of hands employed daily, 36,071, and the quantity of cotton consumed in cwts. (in 36 mills) for twelve months, 1,218,490. Elsewhere, in the Bombay Presidency, there were 18 mills, with a total amount of paid up capital of Rs. 94,37,062. The number of spindles was 289,153. The number of hands employed daily was 9,293, and yearly consumption of cotton in cwts. 235,935. Thus in the whole of the Bombay Presidency there were 61 mills constructed at a total cost of Rs. 5,45,21,367, employing 45,364 hands and consuming annually 1,454,475 cwts. of cotton. By comparing these figures with the "rest of India" we shall see how far the mill industry is really a local enterprise. "In the rest of India" there are 20 mills: 1 in the Central Provinces, 1 at Hyderabad (Deccan), 6 in Bengal, 3 in the North-West Provinces, and 9 in Madras. The total paid up capital of these 20 mills was Rs. 1,41,49,500; the number of spindles, 79,176; of looms, 1,426; of hands employed daily, 17,472; and the quantity of cotton annually consumed in cwts., 371,591. Thus in India generally the capital invested in mills is Rs. 6,86,70,867, the number of hands employe 62,836, while Rs. 5,45,21,367 of capital, and 45,564 hands, belong to the Bombay Presidency. This is a good retort to those who allege that the natives of India, especially of Western India, have no enterprise, for the amount of capital held by Europeans is absolutely insignificant. The history of the Bombay cotton mills, of which all others are imitators and off-shoots, is very interesting.

In conclusion, I must show my indebtedness to those writers and critics whose thoughts, ideas, and language I have used wherever necessary (to strengthen my cause) in the discussion of this most important but intricate question.—Yours, &c,

NUSSERWANJEE S. GINWALLA.

Broach, April 1.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following special service officers being no longer required in Burma, they have been directed to return to India and join their respective battalions:—Lieutenant Norris, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers; Lieutenant Davis, 2nd Oxford Light Infantry; and Lieutenant Pickard-Cambridge, 2nd Bedford.

THE Commanding Royal Engineer in Burma has been directed to relieve Lieutenants T. B. Renny-Tailyour, R. E., and T. R. Lawrence, R. E., in their appointments as Assistant Field Engineers, and to send them to rejoin their permanent appointments.

THE military posts at Segu and Pongbyin have been handed over to the Military Police.

THE military surveyors having completed their work with the Intelligence Branch in Burma, have been directed to return to India by the first opportunity.

SEVENTY convalescent soldiers of the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers have been sent to the Convalescent Depot, Wellington.

THE Rev. W. F. Archibald, Church of Scotland, has been appointed Military Chaplain to the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, at Dugshai.

BRITISH enlisting in the Native Army are not to be allowed to count their service as a claim towards a sepoy's pension.

SEEING OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US.

A BOMBAY contemporary having been absurd enough to speak of the rumoured intention to transfer Sind to the Punjab as "a mortal blow at the future growth and prosperity of the Kingdom of Bombay," a North-West Swinburne thus delivers himself in verse preparaton to a long deliverance on the sins of this ambitious Presidency:—

"Who are they that bluff and blow among the mud-banks of their harbour?
Making mock of Upper India where the Hig'a Gods live alway?
Grey rats of Prince's Dock—more dull than oysters of Colaba—
Apes of Apollo Bunder—yes, *bacilli* of Back Bay!"

Bacilli of Back Bay! That is severe, and excruciatingly funny. It is ridicule of this kind that kills. The poet condescending to prose subsequently expresses the unanimity of reprehension which distinguishes the North-West and the Punjab in regard to the pretensions of Bombay:—

"Yes, you *are* Bombay, and considering your pretensions, you own some of the worst hotels in Asia," said the North-West. "You can't talk the vernaculars you say: 'Hi! got it?' when you ask for anything; your servants are bad; your capital could be blown into the blue by a decent sized iron-clad; and your Army List could be put into the Bengal one without increasing the postage; your districts are as quiet as water-gruel and about as uninteresting: you have the worst climate in India, and excepting you yourselves, not a soul east of Ahmedabad cares what you say or do or think unless you happen to be quarrelling with your Magistrates. You're useful to us, as a half-way house on the road Home."

"I go to Karachi," said the Punjab, "and when I've got Sind . . . never mind what I'll do. Look here, my King, in addition to everything my honourable friend here may have said, I want to point out to you that you are as naked as a pigeon-squab. I, and Bengal here, own the troops, and do the rough work. I and Bengal deal with the tribes on our frontier—'Eha's' tribes are good enough for you. I and Bengal are the *two* people who are listened to when there is anything to be done, and I and Bengal are the people indented upon. Now we've never called ourselves anything more than Province and Presidency, but, when we speak, people stop talking and say:—'What's that?' You aren't the Boston of the Empire, though you may be if you live long enough and grow humble. You aren't the Washington either. Simla is that and *I* own Simla. You *are* the Saratoga if what they say of Poona is correct; but even Poona, and the Duke, and an academical L. G.—I beg his pardon 'Guv'nor'—doesn't justify you in making such an outrageous ass of yourself. You and your 'deadly blows!' Aren't you ashamed of yourself, Bombay? You'll never hear the end of this—my uncrowned King. It's such bad form too. What would you say if I called myself a Kingdom? I'm the warden of it. You're only the stevedore—the underwriter."

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE sixth of the Rev. J. D. Lord's lectures on Semitic philology was delivered in the Convocation Hall on Monday. The subject was "The Semitic particle, and other points." The following is an abstract:—

This third part of Semitic speech, known to Arabic grammarians as "al harfun," comprises the adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection. The particle being less important than the two previously treated parts of speech, the lecturer said that in order not to crowd out other interesting points which would have to find a place in this lecture it would be treated less fully. An attempt would be made to give instances only which would shew the principles on which the student should himself conduct his more minute enquiries. Similarity in form and use are again remarkable. Most particles are derivatives, and many, as already mentioned in a former lecture, are accusative cases in origin. Grammatically speaking, the only words which can claim to be primitive are the adverbs "sham," there; "as," then; "lo," not; and a few interjections, which are simply imitations of natural sounds. Prepositions, adverbs and conjunctions are either separable or inseparable. The inseparable are the shorter, and of only one syllable, and are markedly alike in all the group. The preposition "b," meaning "in," is the same in Hebrew, Phœnician, Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan and Arabic; in Ethiopic only is it "ba" with short "a" instead of short "e." It is not, however, found in Assyrian. "L", "to" or "for", is distributed in precisely the same way, and so would be "k," "like," but that Arabic has pathah instead of kasra. Arabic has two others, "ta" and "wa," used in swearing, meaning "by," as in "by myself." The same language has also "a," interrogative, "as" used with the imperfect to show real futurity, and "l" meaning surely. Of these we only find one equivalent in the cognate languages in the Hebrew interrogative "ha" for Arabic "a." Of conjunctions we have three inseparable forms in Arabic "wa" and "fa" apodetic, meaning "thereupon," and "l" of command, in origin identical with the preposition. The last is peculiarly Arabic, but "wa" or "va" is common to all, varying only in vowel, as Arabic and Ethiopic "wa," Hebrew and Aramaic "v" and "u" (the vowel and semi-vowel being written alike in Hebrew). Although Arabic "fa" is not found in Hebrew, "v" has in one of its uses the same sense, and suggests the possibility that it has become changed in this context from "fa" to "va." Some of these are shortened forms of other words, as "b" of "Beth," a house, "l" of Lavah, to cleave to, and "k" is from "Ken," which again is from the root Kanan or Kun, to stand upright, and Arabic "as" is abbreviated from "saafa," signifying "in the end." The separable forms which are far more numerous are cases of nouns, or are derived from other parts of speech by contraction, as "milmas, 'lah," from abere a compound of "min"—"i" and "maa'lah," or as "aohare khen," after that, in which they are merely placed side by side, the last being the most numerous, and especially in Chaldee. "Akh" is another instance of a shortened form, being a contraction of "Akhen," only. Those derived from other parts of speech were instanced by "hayom," to-day, "Rabb" and "Harbah," both meaning "much," the former a simple adjective, the second an infinitive absolute of the same root. So also "hinneh," hither, a pronoun, and "achath," once, construct of Achad, one. There are also many prepositions which come from verbal roots or are the construct of verbals. Many of this kind are declinable in all their persons, as "hinneh," behold, "hinnehni," behold me, and so "B'qirb'ka," in the midst of thee. But those which are really accusatives are the most common, as "takath," under. Such words have in Arabic the accusative termination, and frequently "tenwin," also, in which they resemble Hebrew Chinnam, gratis, and Reqam, in vain. In Arabic such substantives as are accusatives, as prepositions, on becoming adverb take the termination "a" and are indeclinable. Conjunctions are chiefly derived from pronouns, adverbs and prepositions. These considerations show that particles in Semitic languages are mostly third in order of origin, giving precedence both to the noun and the verb. To treat now the inseparable particles with greater detail. Some are alike or easily identified throughout the group, others are peculiar to a single branch, which is specially true of Assyrian and Ethiopian, in which languages some even are of doubtful Semitic origin. The close similarity of "Min," from, "Im" (written with alif) if, and Im (written with ayin) with, and the negative La were demonstrated. Instead of La, however, Assyrian has "al" and Geeze "i," a particle found also in Hebrew, but only in deprecatory sentences the Hebrew "al," upon, with pathach is construct for "al" with Qametz. Such words in Arabic which are always followed by the genitive in the next word points out what was the characteristic of all. Many which are constructs plural in Hebrew are used in that number inasmuch as they express extension of time or space. The origin of many is simple, as "ad," until, from "adah," to endure; and "ali" upon, from "alah," to go up. Others are more doubtful. According to Gesenius "Atah" now is derived from "eth," time (both having ayin) with "he" paragogic, but according to the germ theory it would be composed of two germs, "ai," where, and "ta," "here," referring to the present time. So also "Epho," how, would be made of the interrogative particle "e" and Pho, here. Difference of meaning in a word originally the same in that respect was shown by Arabic "Ma," a negative, which has that sense in no other language. It probably represented an exclamation, "what!" in the sense of impossible, and then became negative. As an instance of less similarity was noticed Hebrew "ad," until, Arabic Ha'ta, and Ethiopic "eska," but Assyrian again is "adi." These instances will shew the plan. Particles break away to some extent from the characteristic of grammatical forms, and though more enduring than many others, share in a great measure the chances of more ordinary words in a vocabulary. To tabulate them would be unnecessary; to discuss their uses would lead into too great length. Having now finished with form specially grammatical, attention was drawn to other points. As an instance of change by contraction the infinitive "theth," to give, was shewn to be for "Theseth;" another word "nun," present in the root Nathan, has fallen out from the beginning. So also Hebrew "Shesh" and "Shishshah," six, correspondo to Arabic "Sittahun"; but this is for "Sidsen," the "d" being found in other Arabic forms and Ethiopian "Sedestu" and "sesu," which is for "sedsu," so that the Hebrew must once have been "Shedesh" and "Shidshah," which in "Shishshah" accounts for the doubling of the letter "shin." The Hebrew equivalent for eleven is Ashte Asar and Achad Asar. The word Ashte occurs nowhere else in Hebrew, and Arabic follows the later form in "Ahad Ashara," and Assyrian also in the feminine is Ahith, a somewhat more corrupt form than the equivalent Hebrew Ahath. It was long supposed that the meaning of the two words in Hebrew must be the same, and attempts, though very unsatisfactory ones, were made to show a common origin in accordance with known phonetic changes. But it now transpires that Assyrian has the form "Istin" in the same sense, and that the word is of Accadian origin, the first syllable "as," meaning one, and "ta-a-an," a suffix, signifying number. The growth of words by addition to their forms was instanced by such words as "Eshon," diminutive of "esh," a man, and the use of mem prefixed traceable to the relative "me," who. Proper names are practically the only immences

"SOUND AND THE TELEPHONE."

THE last of a series of lectures in the Free Church College, Khetwadi, was delivered on Saturday by Rev. Dr. Mackichan, his subject being "Sound and the Telephone." The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood presided.

The lecture in the course of his remarks said.—It was about ten years sincehe first made the telephone the subject of a public lecture. The news of the invention of this wonderful instrument was then filling the world ; but Bombay had not yet witnessed even the first beginnings of that development of the invention, which has covered our city in all its districts with its network of telephonic wires. Now the telephone has become a familiar thing—in many places a necessity of business and was promising to become at some future time almost a necessity of life. And like many things, which had become familiar, it had ceased to awaken the intelligent curiosity of those who use it. And yet no invention of recent times was more worthy of earnest study,resting,as it did,on the principles of two great branches of physicial secince,—acoustics and electricity—and illustrating in its simplest and most ordinary use some of the most interesting transformations of energy that come within the range of our observation. In the transmission of sound by the telephone, sound waves are transformed into electric currents, and these currents are retransformed into varying attractive forces, by which sound waves are reproduced. The object of the lecture was not to show simply by practical illustrations that this transformation was possible—that fact was patent to every user of the invention—but to explain how this transformation was effected, and to render the process intelligible.It was necessary therefore in the first instance to explain some of the elementary principles of sound vibrations, and especially those elements in sound on which the distinctions bare sounds depended. The nature of wave motion as a transmission not of particles but of a relative state of particles was then explained—the motion of each particle within its appointed range, giving rise to those changes of form which give the impression of an advance of the vibrating masses. Thus the up and down movement of particles of water gave the wave form to the surface and produced the impression of masses of water moving onwards, whereas, so far as the wave-movement was concerned,there was no such transmission of the water masses, but only a transmission of their relative positions. It was then explained that in sound vibrations the movements of the particles of air took place within a very limited range,in the direction in which the sound was propagated, and that the result of this to and fro movement was an alternation of condensation and rarefaction of the air at the different points along the line in which the sound travelled, these alternating states of the air in the space adjacent to the tympanum of the ear giving rise to an alternating movement of that membrane on which our perception of sound depended. The most obvious distinction in sound was that which is recognised when we spoke of loud sounds and feeble sounds. This distinction was due simply to the energy with which the particles were set in motion, resulting in a to and fro movement within a wider range, and with a greater velocity, seeing that it was performed in the same time in the loud as in the feeble sound. This greater amplitude of vibration produced a greater movement of the ear drum and a more intense sensation. The second distinction, that of pitch, was then illustrated. The production of a musical note by a succession of taps produced by a heated rooker, resting on a block of lead, was then shown, and more clearly the production of a musical note by a succession of puffs of air passing through the orifices in the revolving disc of the *siren*. When a note had been produced corresponding to the eight orifices of the siren it was found that the pitch of the note could be raised exactly an octave by opening sixteen orifices instead of eight, thus demonstrating that our perception of pitch depends on the number of vibrations which take place in any given time. The intermediate tones of the third and the fifth was produced by using ten and twelve orifices respectively while the uniform rotation of the dis-continued. The same fact was very strikingly illustrated by an experiment on a vibrating gas jet. The gas having to pass through a chamber closed by an elastic diaphragm or membrane, exposed to the vibrations of sounds, the flame rose and fell with these vibrations. These movements of the flames taking place at the rate of from 300 to 500 times per second and could not be perceived by the unaided eye ; but when the, mirror was rapidly rotated, the band of light, which so long as the diaphragm was at rest, exhibited an unbroken edge, immediately became notched or serrated when a note was sounded in the neighbourhood of the stretched membrane. When a note exactly one octave above the first, was sounded, the number of notches was doubled, while each became narrowed to one-half its former dimensions, thus showing that the number of up and down movements of the same had been doubled in the second case. The third distinction of sounds was that which determined their character. The sound of an organ pipe might be the same in pitch and loudness with that of a trumpet ; but it was still a different sound. The vowels *a* and *i* might be sounded in the same pitch and with the same degree of loudness, and yet they could never be mistaken. This distinction arose from the peculiar form of the wave, due to the combination of particular harmonies with the fundamental tone. For example, a note sounded along with its octave gave an impression quite distinguishable from that produced by the simple note. This change in the form of the wave would correspond to differences in the manner in which the air condensations and rarefactions proceeded whether at uniform or varying rates, and these variations were susceptible of practically infinite modifications. Thus all the sounds of a language, even supposing their loudness and pitch were the same, had corresponding to them waves of a particular form, and that form depending on the particular manner in which the condensation and rarefaction was accomplished all along the line. A consideration of this fact prepared the way for understanding the transmission of sound by the telephone. Before the illustrations of the working of the telephone were given, some experiments were exhibited to render clear the existence of the electric currents developed in the telephone. The power of a current to induce magnetism was shown in a powerful electro-magnet, and conversely the generation of electric currents by magnetic induction was next exhibited. For this purpose an exceedingly delicate reflecting galvanometer, invented by Sir William Thomson, was employed. A beam of light falling upon a light mirror, suspended by a silk fibre in the interior of a large coil of insulated wire, was reflected upon a scale in such a way that the smallest possible movement of the mirror, to the back of which a light steel magnet was attached, was registered. These movements, being due to currents passing through the coil, the presence of the smallest current was detected. For example, a small bit of tinfoil, separated from a small fragment of zinc by a piece of papermoistened in water, yielded a current which gave a large deflection of the spot of light. When a piece of iron was brought near to, or removed from, the pole of a magnet round which insulated wire had been coiled, a large deflection or alternate directions was shown. Thus the generation of currents of opposite kinds, simply by the movement of a piece of iron in the neighbourhood of the pole of a magnet, was demonstrated to the audience The construction of a telephone was then shown The telephone consisted essentially of three thing—a thin magnet, insulated wire coiled round it, and a disc placed near the pole of the magnet almost touching it. When that disc was pressed, the galvanometer showed by the movement of the spot of light a current of one kind, when the disc was used an opposite current was produced, as was shown by the movement of the spot of light in the opposite direction. It was thus shown how, when the vibrations of the voice reach the disc of a telephone, its to and fro movement must generate currents of electricity in the wire of the telephone, varying in strength with the movement of the disc, and alternating in character with the alternations in the direction of the disc movement. These currents being transmitted to the receiving telephone in their turn increased or diminished the attraction of the second disc, which thus oscillated to and from in perfect synchronism and sympathy with the movements of the disc affected by the human voice. The telephone was then brought into requisition, and speaking took place along a line arranged for the lecture. The electric distance was 50 miles. The speakers were not 50 miles distant, for they re-entered the hall almost immediately after they had done speaking ; but in the circuit there was interposed a resistance which rendered the transmission of the telephonic currents as difficult as it would have been in an ordinary line, 50 miles long. The articulation was clear and distinct, and the large number of telephones, kindly lent by the Telephone Company, enabled a considerable number of those present to listen to the conversation. The lecturer then explained the instrument used in transmitting the sound—the microphone. This had been found to be a much more powerful transmitter than the telephone, inasmuch as it called in the assistance of an extraneous source of energy—a current of electricity. This current passed through certain bars of carbon, and varied in its strength with the pressure between these bars. An increase of pressure, however slight, reduced the resistance and increased the current. The slightest relaxation of pressure diminished the current. Speaking in the neighbourhood of these carbon bars varied the pressure between them and continuously changed the current. Thus the same effect as that produced by the, telephone was obtained, and on an increased degree, from the microphone. The story of the footsteps of a fly being made to yield sounds that resembled the tramp of a large animal was not a fabulous tale. A gentle touch, for example, with the point of the finger, whose produced no sound that any ear could catch, was heard in the telephone as a distinctly loud tap. Thus the use of the microphone as a transmitter having been explained, the lecturer recapitulated the leading principles of the theory which he had been explaining, repeated one or two of the experiments, and concluded by depicting the transformations of energy which took place in every wire of this telephonic communication. These transformations were, he said, most interesting illustration of the great principle which modern science had demonstrated of the unity of nature. Ancient Greek philosophers had talked in metaphysical formulæ of the one underlying the many. Bacon had the glimmering of a hope that such a principle might be revealed to science, modern science has achieved its greatest triumph in its realization of these dim anticipations. The oneness of Nature's phenomena has been established on the basis of sure science. In such a unity thought finds the fulfilment of its expectations, for such a unity is itself the expression of a previously existing thought. Modern science has not issued, as some have fondly imagined, in the glorification of matter. It has revealed the presence of more thought and ever grander thought in the material Universe,and they are Nature's true interpreters, the true priests of Nature who recognise in every advance of discovery and intention a fuller revelation of the presence and power of God so far as nature is capable of revealing it.

The chairman said he need hardly assure them that he deemed it a high honour to have been invited to take the chair on that occasion. It was, indeed, a privilege to be associated in any way with the important educational work inaugurated by the Students' Debating Society of that College, to whose auspices they owed the series of able and instructive lectures, which, they must all regret, were brought to a close that evening for the present season. The honour of being chairman, however, was not unattended by some drawbacks that he felt rather keenly, for he thought they would all admit that any speaker, coming after so practised and eloquent an erator as the learned Principal of the College, must be at a serious disadvantage. He was therefore forced to minimize the difficulties of his position by saying as little as he possibly could consistently with his duty as chairman in expressing, however imperfectly, on their behalf, the hearty thanks of the assembly to Dr. Mackichan for the excellent lecture which had just been listened to. The applause with which it was constantly greeted must have shown Dr. Mackichan that he had been able to confer a real pleasure on them, and that his efforts on their behalf had not been unappreciated,though they might not all be able to realize the full extent of our indebtedness to him for leading their thoughts this evening in the direction of scientific discovery. He was reading only that afternoon a most suggestive article in a leading scientific journal, in which reference was made to the great struggle for existence which is maintained at the present day between the peoples of different nations, nominally at peace with each other—a struggle carried on by the peaceful means characteristic of modern civilization, but not less keen or deadly than if it were carried on by open war,—with the deadly weapons, also characteristic of modern civilization. It was a contest in which victory depends, as the writer of the article pointed out, not merely on advantages of geographical situation or communication, as when the trade of the East was diverted to London, and Amsterdam and the discovery of the passage round the Cape, but also and very largely on national characteristics, as is shown by the commercial success of such a country as Switzerland. It is a contest in which victory largely depends on the intellectual interest which a people takes in science and scientific discoveries, and on its determination to take advantage of such discoveries,and in their application to the industries on which a nation subsists. If any country desired to hold its own in this struggle, the hon. chairman continued, it could not afford to stand idly by, taking only a languid interest in the scientific and practical achievements of the inventors and workers of other lands ; but it must itself take an active interest in science and the development of science, and it must be prepared boldly and intelligently to enter the treasure house of Nature and seize the rewards reserved for the wise, the skilful and the vigilant. When they went there to listen to such a lecture as they had heard this evening, they went not to have their ears tickled—not for an hour's idle amusement only, but he trusted also in the hope that, in some of them, an ardent desire for knowledge might be enkindled that should prompt them to keener interest, in the future, in scientific research, and to take a part, however humble, in the advances of science and in its practical application to the wants of the country, on which the advancement of its people so largely depends. It was a distinct gain to the people of India when the Principal of an Indian College succeeds, as Dr. Mackichan had succeeded, in arousing the interest of so large a body of students in a scientific subject closely connected with one of the most marvellous scientific discoveries of the century, and he asked them all to accord a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Dr. Maodonald proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Dr. Makichan then said that before the meeting separated it was fitting that they should express their thanks to the gentlemen connected with the Telephone Company, who had so kindly and so courteously supplied important parts of telephonic apparatus for the purpose of the lecture, without which some of the more interesting illustrations would have been impossible.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

ON the invitation of Mr. Apjohn, the Superintending Engineer of the Dock Works, there was a great gathering of the Wise Men of the East at the Kidderpore Dockyard on Saturday morning to see for themselves the progress of the works—what had been done, and what remained to be done. The visitors were oiceroned by Mr. Apjohn and his lieutenants. An admirable model of the Docks, including Dock number two, which is as yet not commenced, though the land has been acquired, first attracted attention. Here, within the space of a few feet, the whole system was made clear, even to the unprofessional eye. The excavations for the lock walls, nearest the river, were next visited. Going down straight, as they do, to a depth of 55 feet, it has been necessary to retain the walls with massive timber framework. Some of the visitors were lowered to the bottom in a tub, and looking upwards through the close network of huge beams and joists, an idea could be formed of the labour involved in getting them into position, so as to equalise the strain to withstand the lateral pressure. The Western Dock entrance is not commenced on yet ; preliminary to this work, the Master Attendant's abandoned house will have to be razed. Of the Tidal Basin, both the eastern and western walls have about half of their foundations in. The visitors, after walking round these works, got into goods waggons in waiting, and were carried round the grounds of both Nos 1 and 2 docks. As already stated, nothing is being done at No. 2, the site of which is to a great extent utilised as a camping ground by the labourers employed on the works. The memoradum and tabulated statement, which follows, gives the actual progress made, and shows the proportion remaining to be done as regards No. 1 Dock, the Tidal Basin, entrances, &c. The Boat Canal, which comes along paralled with the east side of No. 2 Dock,will be fed from Tolly's Nullah. In the original scheme it is intended to supply both docks by pumping—both the nullah and canal acting as settling tanks for the water. As, however, No. 2 Dock is not to be taken in hand till the working of No. 1 establishes the necessity for the extension, a cutting will be made from the Boat Canal to the southern end of No. 1 Dock, and from this the water will be pumped into the dock. The level of the water in the dock will be kept at 16 feet above datum, which will be some 8 feet below the bank, and it is calculated that the entire body of water will be changed in ten days. As the dock walls rise, a tunnel is carried along the centre of their surface, for the pipes and hydraulic machinery intended to work the cranes, &c., for loading and unloading vessels. The capacity of the Dock and Tidal Basin is put down as equal to 14 of the largest vessels visiting the port, and the outside time allowed for discharging and loading, 10 days per ship, or roughly, 50 ships a month. The No. 2 Dock, if built, would afford capacity for 30 ships, and the cost would, of course, be much less in proportion, but this would be providing accommodation for, say, 150 vessels per mensem—a condition of trade that Calcutta has yet to rise to.—*Daily News.*

IT is not strictly correct to say that Sir Lepel Griffin had applied for permission to institute a prosecution of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* on his own account. It is now stated that he did not ask for permission to prosecute or that he never wished or intended to do so. His view throughout was that the matter was purely one for action on the part of the Government whose policy was attacked ; and he merely urged them to a criminal prosecution as a duty which they owed to themselves and to their officers who had been unjustly attacked. The point is an important one in its way, and it is made quite clear by the following sentence in the Government letter :—"In the event of the Government not desiring to institute such proceedings, you ask that you may receive a public and official expression of confidence and approval from the Governor-General in Council."

THERE is sometimes as much fun to be extracted from incidents which occur at the entrance to a theatre as from the performance inside. The other evening the door-keeper at one of our local theatres was asked for a book of words of the opera which was to be performed. He looked perplexed ; but on the request being repeated, his face beamed with intelligence, and he answered boldly, and confidently, "They sell dictionaries at Thacker's, sir."

THE VICEROY'S LAST TIGER.

THE tiger shot by the Viceroy near Govindghur on the 2nd April was killed under somewhat extraordinary circumstances :—

There were three tigers in the beat, and a deep ravine with rocky sides. The guns were posted at the mouth of the ravine, and the tigers were beaten from its highest point ; but instead of coming out as they were expected to do, they took shelter in a cave between some large rocks, and lay with their heads towards the beaters. Lord William Beresford and Dr. Findlay went to the spot, and after much trouble succeded in turning the tigers out. One of these, a very large male, went across the ravine, and broke through the beaters ; the other, a stout young tiger, passed on as required, and was killed from the rock on which Lord Dufferin was posted ; the third, a tigress, remained in the cave, and all efforts to dislodge her proving in vain, the Viceroy joined the party at the cave. A very small cleft between the rocks disclosed the tigress, who was lying growling near this opening. The cavern was very dark, and it was difficult to see anything but the eyes of the tigress through the narrow aperture. It was determined to try severe measures to move her ; and the Viceroy, kneeling down and placing his rifle into the opening between the rocks, fired. A charge from the wounded tigress was awaited, but no charge ensued. Lord Dufferin had shot her exactly between the eyes and she was dead. It is not often that a tiger is killed in this way, literally at the muzzle of the rifle.

The Viceroy's tigress was a very handsome animal, and measured 9 feet 2 inches.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Penthasella, 1,667 tons,Captain W. Fortay, cleared yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s.s. Ardbeg, 1,467 tons, Captain E. Cobbett, from Penarth (March 7), arrived in Bombay ye-terday laden with a cargo of 2,929 tons of coals. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE Clan line steamer Clan Graham, 1,911 tons., Captain C. Alexanderson, from Liverpool, arrived in port on the 10th inst. *via* Karachi,laden with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs. Denning and two children, Mrs. J. Peters and child and Revd. W. L. and Mrs. King and child.

THE s.s. Peveril, 1,974 tons, Captain a Burgess, arrived in port the evening before last, from Liverpool (March 15), laden with a cargo of 3,669 tons of coals for the G. I. P. R. Co. She is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co. She had the following passengers on board :—Mr. W. Rothwell and two children, Mrs. W. Jupe, Miss Pearse, and Mr. Milligan.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sutlej	2143	Worcester	A	P. & O. Co.
,, Mandalay	1243	J. S. Corgie	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, C. Graham	1911	C. Alexanderson	C	F. Muir & Co.
,, Belgravia	3278	G. C. Boothby	D	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Hajeen	1542	Newey	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Athens	1493	Robertson	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Clan Macdonald	1717	W. J. Rule	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Lepanto	1500	W. S. Morgan	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Bessagno	1499	A. Dagnino	H	J. F. Bozzoni.
,, Waverly	2022	Calvert	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Inishowen Head	1986	P. McOalmont	L	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Kirby Hall	1757	G. D. Pearse	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Vulcan	1441	W. Skinner	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, China	1394	B. Fletcher	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Roota	1912	Grate	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Dora	1539	Mills	Off side	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

,, Lancaster	1147	J. T. Leggett	Captain.
,, Foyle	1584	H. Gasson	R. Bomonji.
,, Kt. of St. John	2296	Bovis	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Twickenham	1603	Cox	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Glenmorven	1826	Wright	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Angerton	1823	Morris	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Dunbar	1172	R. Weighell	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Etna	1478	Pope	K. Nixon & Co.
,, P. Henderick	2041	Collin	Visram Ebram.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
10	Peveril (s)	Burgess	Liverpool, March 15
11	Ardbeg (s)	Cobbert	Penarth, March 7.
	Queen of England	Spencer	Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Scottish Dale	MacGee	Rangoon.
11	Hindoo (s)	Edwards	Coast & Gr Mandvie.
	Twickenham (s)	Cox	Torredel Anunziata.
	Penthaselia (s)	Fortay	Rangoon.

The following vessels will sail to-day :—
Steamer Rajeen, Newey, for Dunkirk.
,, Bhownagar, Nakoda, for Bhownagar.
Ship Mistley, Neilson, for Calcutta.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday :—
Steamer Boskona Bay, for Messrs. Naples, Leghorn, &c.
,, Inchulva, for London, Liverpool and Hull.
,, Dora, for Palermo.
,, Clan Graham, for Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

April 6.—Steamers Karagola and Maharani.
April 7.—Steamer Tanais.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.		
8	Dacca s	London.
	Kohinur s	Calcutta.
9	Umvoti	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April.		
8	Khedive s	London.
	Kohinur s	Bombay.
	Clan Fraser s	London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 10.

Dening, Major, Bengal, 26th Punjab Infantry, to join, from England.

APRIL 11.

Lowe, Captain, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Umballa.

Palmer, Captain, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Umballa.

Cooper, Lieut, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 9.

Oswald, Lieut, Bengal, 1st Cavalry, H C, off leave, to Hingoli.

APRIL 10.

Smith, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on temporary leave, to Matheran.

Ellis, 2nd-Lieut, Bengal, Yorkshire L I, on leave, to Matheran.

APRIL 11.

Weir, Captain, Bengal, R H A, on duty, to Meerut.

Griffin, Captain, Bengal, Norfolk Regt, from sick leave, to Sitapur.

Rocke, Lieut, Bengal, Wilts Regt, on duty, to Subathu.

Hill, Captain, Bengal, Wilts Regt, on duty, to Subathu.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SURERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported Preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Barley, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 12th April, 1888.

1. THE Prizes will be presented by the General Officer Commanding the District at the Town Hall on Friday, 13th inst., at 9 p.m. Red or white uniform to be worn.

2. The inspection of Arms by the Civil Chief Master Armourer having been fixed for the 27th inst. All rifles must be returned to Head-quarters before that date.

3. Lt. J. M. Well takes over Command of "B" Company from Major Brown from this date.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

4. Carbines in possession of members are to be returned to Head-quarters with the least possible delay.

By order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

UNDER the provisions of Sec 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap 67 the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to direct that H E's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieut-Govr of the Punjab.

Establishments.—The following appointments are made from the date on which Mr E S Symes, CIE, relinquished charge of his duties as Secy to the Chief Commr of Burma :—

Mr E S Symes, BCS, OIE, to be Chief Secy to the Chief Commr.

Mr D M Smeaton, BCS, to officiate as Chief Commr, during the absence of Mr Symes, or until further orders.

Mr H T White, BCS, to be Secy to the Chief Commr.

Consequent on the return of Mr A P MacDonnell, BCS, Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, from the privilege leave granted to him in the Notification of this Dept, No. 7, dated the 6th Jan 1888, the services of Mr W Macworth Young, BCS, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, from forenoon of the 26th Mar 1888.

Mr J P Hewett, BCS, under Secy to the Govt of India, in the Home Dept, has obtained privilege leave for 1 month, from 9th Apl 1888, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr C Macpherson, BCS, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J P Hewett, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

During the absence of the Govr-Genl in Council from Calcutta the Hony Asst Secy in the Military Dept at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Foreign Dept which is left in Calcutta.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments—Staff Corps—Lieut Claude Hamilton, South Wales Borderers, Wing Officer, 2nd Bengal Infantry, having completed 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the BSC from the 8th Jany 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India.

Furlough and Leave.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Indian Staff Corps, from dates on which they are respectively struck off duty.—

Col F Hammond, CB, BSC, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p a) for 182 days. Pension service,—32nd year, commenced 6th Jan 1888.

Lieut S W Jervis, BSC, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force(p a) for 1 year.—Pension service,—12th year, commenced 26th March 1888.

Surg W Conry, MB, 13th Bengal Lancers, (p a) for 1 year—Pension service,—11th year, commenced 4th July 1887.

Capt C V W Williamson, BSC, Asst Commry-Genl 4th Class, is granted leave with in Indian limits (p a) for 182 days, under rule X of the Regulations of 1875—the first ninety days being on full staff pay.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Gazette)

UNDER the powers conferred upon him by clause (f) of Sec 6 of Act XIX of 1882, the Chancellor of the Punjab University is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the said University :—Surg R H Charles, MD, G S Lewis, Esquire, B. A.

Lieut H S P Davies, Private Secy to His Honor the Lieut-Govr of the Punjab, has obtained furlough to Europe for 6 months, under Sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code, from 13th of April 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Punjab Government Gazette Notification No 164 dated the 22nd of February 1888, is cancelled.

On return from duty with the Judge Advocat Genl's Dept Maj A. R. Macpherson, Cant Magis, is posted to Sialkot where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of 19th Mar 1888, relieving Capt J. G. Ramsay.

Maj J. A. L. Montgomery, Depy Commr from the Hoshiarpur to the Sialkot Dist, of which he assumed charge on the forenoon of the 26th of Mar 1888, relieving Lieut-Col A. S. Roberts, proceeding on furlough.

Lieut J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Asst Commr, Sialkot, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of that Dist, from the afternoon of the 26th of Mar 1888, vice Maj J. A. L. Montgomery, placed on special duty.

Mr. H. Maude, Under-Secy to Govt, Punjab, has obtained furlough for 186 days, under Sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code, from 4th of May 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. F. L. Bailey, Offg Extra Judl Asst Commr Ferozepere, is appointed to perform the dutie of Cant Magis of that station, in adding to his own, as a temporary arrangement from afternoon of 29th Mar 1888, vice Maj D. E. Gouldsburys proceeding on furlough.

Mr L Laville, Asst Secy to the Govt of the Punjab Finl Dept, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 8 months, under Sec 138 of the Civil Leave Code, from 9th Apl 1888.

Mr George Bleazby, Supdt, Office of the Accountant-Genl, Punjab, is placed on special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat from the forenoon of 14th Mar 1888.

Mr G Hughes, Asst Commr, has obtained furlough on medical certificate for 1 year, under Sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code, from 6th Apl 1888, or such subsequent date as he avails himself of it.

Mr J M Bishop, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Rohtak, during the absence on leave of Mr H S Dunsford, or until further orders.

Mr W Macdonald, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, sub pro tem, from the Patiala Railway Circle to the 1st Circle.

Mr H. C. Granville, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, sub pro tem., attached to the Kohat Provincial Div, allowed, under Section 132 of the Civil Leave Code furlough out of India for 1 year, from 1st Apl 1888.

Mr W J A Bird, Exec Engr, 4th Grade (temporary rank), attached to Swat River Canal Div, is allowed furlough to Europe for 19 months, under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr S Preston, Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, from the Joint Secy's Office, which he left on the afternoon of the 31st Dec 1887, to the Jhelum Canal Survey Party, of which he took charge on the forenoon of the 1st Jan 1888. The transfer was made in the interests of the public service.

THE Collector of Customs in Calcutta has published a notification calling the attention of shippers to the instructions at the head of certain columns in the authorised shipping bill, and requiring that all goods entered at the Custom House for exportation shall in future have their different qualities, with the quantity and value of each quality, separately stated therein. It is added that "shipping bills filled up incorrectly in this respect will be returned for correction." This order on the part of the Collector is evidently the result of the recent remarks of Mr. Steel, as President of the Chamber of Commerce, on the unreliability of the values given in the Custom House returns, and is doubtless the precursor of the "greater strictness in applying the provisions of the law requiring accurate declarations," which Mr. O'Conor, in his defence of the official statistics, holds to be the best remedy for defective valuations. For statistics to be of use, they must necessarily be fairly correct, and if this be borne in mind few merchants will grudge the small additional trouble which the preparation of accurate shipping bills will entail. There can be no doubt that in the past it has not been customary for the shipper to effectually supervise this portion of the routine work of his office, and to such neglect the statistical anomalies discovered by Mr. Steel are due. In any case merchants are unlikely to complain very loudly of the increased strictness of Custom House officials, seeing that it has been brought about by the action of their chosen representative. On the other hand, it is hoped that the officials will exercise their powers with moderation.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	330
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	290xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	715
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	6	6	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. Bk. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	440
National Bank of India	27,330	250		5 pct.	127

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R.'s per cent. Stock	..	4100	..	..	4160
G. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	4100	..	..	4161½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1050
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,060
Indian Fire insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 1 p ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile &Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	157
Bapty Co., Ld	325	..	185	Rs. 14	46
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld	..	500	100	2-3p.	100
Bombay Flour Mills Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	0
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	100
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	..	95
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,250	Rs. 135	3050
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 332	760
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	5 p.c.	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	530
Cooper, Madan & Co. Ld	3,000	90	10	Rs. 10	66
Joyce & Co., Ld	500	100	40	..	41
Indian Guarantee Saretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	9½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	43,000	25	25		9½
Standard Lighterage Co., Ld	50	256	250	..	190
Kamp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	17	Rs. 26	362
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	90
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	10	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	11
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	27	20	2 p. c.	18
Pearce and Co., Ld	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	1,000	R .9	335
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	115
Soumy & Co., Ld	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	6
Treacher & Co., Ld	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,300
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	109
Western India Flour Mills	600	135	135	nil	40
M. Moos & Co	1,000	200	..	p	100
Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250	100	All	..	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	900	1,200	1,200	Rs. 54	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	600	300	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	905
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Brazil's Cawnpore F. Co., Ld	0	800	20	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	162½
Jolaha Press Co.	0	1,500	1,500	Rs. 600	625
Dholleri P. & G. Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	95
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 133	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld	400	250	..	..	200
Fort Press Co.	140	2,500	2,500	Rs. 60	1200
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld	450	800	800	Rs. 45	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	480	all	Rs. 45	325
Mannar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 16	195
Mercantile Press	1,670	125	125	Rs. 5	71½
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 0	402½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	900	90	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	12	Rs. 10	8
Prince of W. Press	600	800	100	Rs. 8	280
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary.)	600	800	80	Rs. 0	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 50	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	200

BANKS.

...IR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
...CRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
...ERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

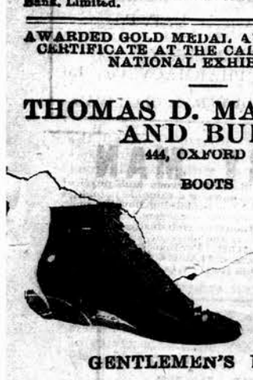
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.



BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 26s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ...	5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels	7s. 0d.
Merino Slippers, all colors	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(*Registered.*)
With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price* (*cash*), will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitutes

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—

F. T. ATKINS. ALLAHABAD.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR APRIL 1888

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for April has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Highest Award at International Inventions Exhibition.

RODGERS' PULLEYS

(REGISTERED).

Entirely Wrought-Iron RIM, ARMS, BOSS.

THE ONLY WROUGHT-IRON PULLEY MADE.

Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.

LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD.

60,000 IN USE.

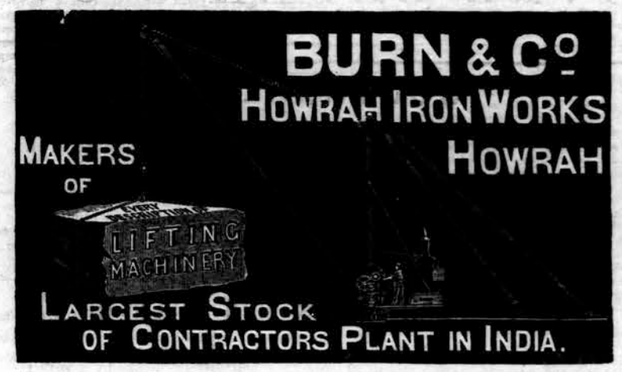
The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

SOLE MAKERS:

HUDSWELL, CLARKE & Co.,

RAILWAY FOUNDRY, LEEDS.

Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.



DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—'PHOSPHODYNE'—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair requires strength showing the importance of its action of the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYN

LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.C" OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White " Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATIONS.

MESSRS. GANZ and Co., Ld., Bombay Agency, Bombay, are prepared to give estimates for the SUPPLY of DYNAMO-MACHINES, TRANSFORMERS, ARC, and INCANDESCENT LAMPS, and all necessary Electric plant, together with suitable power (either Steam, Gas, or Water Motors.)

MESSRS. GANZ & Co., Ld., obtained the FIRST ORDER of MERIT at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition for the excellence of their Exhibits shown at work on that occasion.

The following are a few of the Central Stations working with our system, viz:—

Budapest	4,000	lamps	London	900	lamps.
Lucerne	1,800	"	Rome	12,000	"
Monte Vido	7,200	"	Milan	1,500	"
Melbourne	3,600	"	Odessa	2,800	"

For particulars of our system, please to apply to GANZ & Co., Ld., Bombay Office, Opposite Custom House.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protect the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strength-giving properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 16
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	" 27	Half-yearly	" 34
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 20
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 1

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 5 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	2
Third do.	2
Fourth and succeeding insertions	1 As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line
Second do.	4 " "
Third and succeeding	2 " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1.
Each succeeding line	As. 4

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than a rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietors" of the Bombay Gazette.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaïba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

'THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.** 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS

PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.

PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.

PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale: PHÉNOL-BOBŒUF, 61, Faubg Poissonnière, PARIS

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC, 20, Rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

SPLENDID OCCASION.

TO make room for another Fresh Consignment, Messrs. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. will sell their FAMOUS KEY WINDING RAILWAY GUARDS' WATCHES at the following unprecedented LOW PRICES :—

Rs. **30** 3 Years' Guarantee.

Metal Open Face, Patent Lever, Fully-Jewelled, Powerful Works, Bold Hands and Figures, 20 lines size, the case guaranteed never to tarnish. A Wonderful Timekeeper.

Rs. **35** 3 Years' Guarantee.

Same as above, 1 Plate, 22 lines size.

SENT POST FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY.

SOUTHALL'S COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

FIVE GOLD MEDALS.

Recommended by the leading London Physicians for its absolute purity

SOUTHALL'S Cod Liver Oil Fisheries at Balstad, Norway, are amongst the most important in the world. Some 350 boats and 1,200 men being employed in this industry.

ASK FOR SOUTHALL'S COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

The SWEETEST, WHITEST, and most DIGESTIBLE.

The *Lancet* says "This Oil appears to us as good as possible, it is wonderful how little taste it possesses." *A Pamphlet of Testimonials from eminent medical men may be obtained through Agents.*

SUPPLIED WHOLESALE DIRECT BY THE MANUFACTURERS,

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND;

OR BY THEIR WHOLESALE AGENTS,

BALLANTINE & Co., Bombay; ESOOFALLY HIPTOLLA, 10 Radha Bazar, Calcutta; H. J. RUSTOMJEE, Karachi; McDOWELL & Co., Madras.

Agents in BOMBAY,

Messrs. COOPER, MADON & CO., KEMP & CO., LIMITED, THOMPSON & TAYLOR, S. J. NOBLE & CO.

Sold throughout INDIA in Half-Pint and Pint Bottles, by Chemists and Dealers.

"PERFECT HEALTH, PERFECT HEALTH!" HOCKINS IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C. EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT. OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

Mrs. NEUMAN'S

BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

35, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

From a Newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old completely equipped.

FRESH ENGLISH GOODS

RECEIVED EVERY WEEK.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

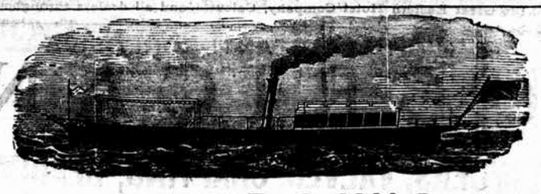
Repeated analyses have proved that

MAWSON'S NEW PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

WE have now in stock a choice selection of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, of which the following are afew :—

LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished, Rs. 9-8 per pair.

LADIES' COURT SHOES, in glacé kid; also in Bronze with richly-beaded toes. Rs. 6-8 to 9-8

LADIES' SATIN SHOES, in various Colours and of the best quality.

LADIES' WALKING (OXFORD) SHOES, in glacé kid, stylish, light, and strong. Rs. 9-8 to 10-8.

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, in glove kid, calf kid, and glacé, very durable. Rs. 12-8 to 14-8.

LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, "DERMATINE" and "CHAMPION," in Black leather, Brown, White, and Blue canvas, and in all sizes. Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, etc. etc.

Please apply for our New Price List.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	12/	16/6	16/
7 ,,	23/	17/6	17/
10 ,,	24/	18/6	18/
12 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
14 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
16 ,,	26/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:

DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

"MOLLISCORIUM"

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION,

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.

The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 5 h.-p. Testimonials from all users.

YATES & SMITH,

HALIFAX, ENGLAND,

Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FER BRAVAIS. THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.

The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" of March 1877 says:—"FER BRAVAIS is a "*remarkably valuable preparation. It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and does not blacken the teeth. An eminent London Physician writes to us: "I have given it in cases in which no other form of Iron could be taken; it is the best preparation of Iron I have met with." Taken readily by children.*

INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.

Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 2s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment). LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).

To be obtained of TREACHER & CO.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO ROLLER MILLERS.

GRADE YOUR WHEAT

INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

Penney's Patent Wheat Graders,

WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,

And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

30,000 Already Sold.

FIFTY Prizes Awarded

THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE IN ALL

GRADUAL REDUCTION PLANTS

IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE

HIGHEST GRADES of FLOUR.

They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

CAPACITIES—40, 60, 80, 120 to 350 Bushels per Hour.

CABLE ADDRESS—"SCREENS, LINCOLN."

PENNEY & Co., Lincoln, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the Best Batches of Arab and Persian Horses per s.s. "King Arthur" and s.s. "Arabia" from Bussorah and Bushire.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect several Fresh Batches of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c.; also a large number of Big Persian Horses. No. 585, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 20th December, 1887.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

GOLD CREAM.

This SOLUTION OF GOLD, *without the aid of a battery*, PLATES with PURE METALLIC GOLD all articles of Silver Jewellery, Bangles, Choories, &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING, WILL stand the TEST OF FIRE, and guaranteed TO WEAR equal to SOLID GOLD for years.

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EVERY PARCEL.

Price **Rs. 3** only.

(TERMS—CASH or V. P. P.)

ADDRESS :—

THE IMPERIAL PHARMACY Co., Ld.

BAREILLY (N. W. P.).

EVERY MAN

Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet of great interest to all men, explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Per Book Post for 3d.; in plain envelope sealed 1s. 2d., or 14 Annas. The MARSTON REMEDY CO., 54a, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT

A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.

A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.

A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.

(All the above complete for twelve persons.)

A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.

A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.

All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

GRIMES' CANTEEN containing Electro-plate and Cutlery for 12 persons £16-16-0.

T. R. GRIMES & SON,

83, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.

Odrers may be sent direct (enclosing remittance) or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay, where in outfit can be seen.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE".

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cure Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1887.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony of the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated leg and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,

"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,

THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,

LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

TRADE MARK BLOODMIXTURE.

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGEES 2/s

per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phcn.

PARIS.—50, Boul. de Strasbourg

LONDON:—76, New Bond Street

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GRANT, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—GENEVA: Messrs. TREACHER, SPINE & Co.